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# SUPPLEMENT

TO

## GROSS'

# Comparative Materia Medica.

BY

E. A. FARRINGTON, M.D.

Part I.

558

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# CORRIGENDA.

P. 3, Note (2), line 2, for "apis," "Apis;" p. 5, 6th line, for "periostal," "periosteal;" p. 5, Note (4), line 2, for "apis," "Apis;" p. 6, line 8, for "tenemus," "tenesmus;" p. 8, Note (8), for "asthenic," "sthenic;" p. 9, line 2 from the foot, for "mucus," "mucous;" p. 12, line 12, for "is," read "if;" p. 13, line 13, for "sensative," "sensitive;" p. 14, Note (5), line 4, for "congestive," read "congested;" line 5, for "congested," read "congestive;" p. 18, line 28, for "*Rhus*," read "*Bell.*;" p. 41, line 20, for "*Solut.*," read "*Solub.*;" p. 75, line 11, for "involuntary," read "involuntarily;" p. 96, foot note, for "*Kali Nitratum*," read "*Kali Nitricum*," and also through the comparisons; p. 105, line 7, for "like almost all muriates," read "like the muriates;" p. 136, line 21, for "suits the cerebral form," read "suits when the patient cannot sleep," etc.

# COMPARING DRUGS.

The following remarks are offered as explanatory of the most approved methods of comparing drugs. They are not designed as an introduction to the Comparative Materia Medica, but embody views communicated to me by Dr. C. Hering.

In studying the proving of a new drug, we should compare the symptoms of different organs and regions, with the view of ascertaining if similar symptoms appear repeatedly. Marked cases of such concordance should be noted. All additional provings by the same party, may be compared with this first proving. Again, all furnished by other parties must be compared, and thus will resemblances appear, even though the respective persons know not of each other or what they have taken. Of course differences will appear, increasing, the greater is the range of action of the drug, and the more various are the constitutions and endemic or epidemic surroundings of the provers. Comparisons of more than a thousand provings of not less than one hundred drugs, elicited the fact, since amply confirmed, that the more individual a symptom was, the longer it lasted; or the later it appeared, the more characteristic it was. So we see, individual symptoms must not be discarded, but confirmed and assigned to their relative positions. We have a right to mistrust any symptom, but never to reject it, until experiment has shown it untenable. The primary and secondary classification of symptoms, must not be insisted on arbitrarily. Grauvogl (Text Book, p. 198, vol. 1) explains them according to the laws of proportional oscillation, and the above facts clearly show their division untenable.

Next, we may compare one drug with another, to determine any existing resemblances, differences or inimical relations, (if possible). The last method may teach us that there is a kind of similarity not calculated to cure but rather to aggravate. The *Ignatia* and *Nux vomica*, though very similar, are by no means antidotal or serviceable one after the other. Their resemblance appears to be too much like *æquale* or *idem*, rather than only similar. To draw a comparison, it would seem like a marriage of brother and sister. In the Materia Medica Magna, partly published, two clases of relationship are recognized, conjunctive and disjunctive. The former embraces a similarity arising from natural alliances—a similarity of kin, and so near like *idem*, as to seldom warrant giving immediately one after another. The latter comprises those interesting drugs, which, though differing widely in origin, offer symptomatic resemblances of the most important character—true types of similarity.

Further, the individuals of any given family may be compared, in the hope of finding family characteristics, which, added to those of individuals of the family, may materially and scientifically abridge our prolific materia medica. Perhaps some such comparisons will be contributed by way of confirmation. One of the most important comparisons, is that of the symptoms produced, with the cured symptoms. This helps to enlarge the sphere of action of a drug.

Lastly, we may mark the concordances of one class of symptoms with the others, the real analogies of a drug-disease. This was first mentioned by Helbig. Gross (Introduction, pp. v-vii.) gives some beautiful examples: "Sexual passion, often combined with jealousy, is intimately related, on the one hand to cruelty, on the other to affected devoutness." So shall we have a new physiology, a new pathology, and a new and scientific pharmacology.

Our materia medica *is* a natural science; the future must *prove* it so.

E. A. F.

# COMPARATIVE MATERIA MEDICA.

By E. A. Farrington, M.D.

| APIS. | MIND | RHUS TOX. |
|---|---|---|
| Irritable, irascible, morose, fickle, foolish gayety. | | Usually sad, despairing, easily vexed but undemonstrative. |
| Anxiety felt in head, fears apoplexy. | | Anxiety præcordial, fears being poisoned. |
| Consequences of fright, rage, vexation, jealousy, hearing *bad news*. | | Consequences of vexation with *fear*, all ailments worse from least annoyance. |
| Dread of death, or sensation as if he should not breathe again. | | Dread of death with sighing, vertigo; desires death in melancholia. |
| Memory weak with or after prosopalgia. | | Slow difficult thought, memory weak from damp weather, congestion, injuries. |
| Suppressed eruptions followed by hydrocephalic congestion. | | Suppressed eruptions, followed by melancholy, anxiety, paralysis. |

Both depress the sensorium with absent-mindedness, apathy, stupor, low muttering delirium, confusion of mind, dullness of head.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brain feels tired; imbecility; always busy yet does nothing, awkward, drops things. | | Brain shakes when jarred, almost unconscious if even turn head; disinclined to work or think. |
| Vertigo when closing eyes, nausea. | | Vertigo after a meal, chilliness. |
| Delirium, muttering, indistinct loquacity, stupor, senseless apathy or pleasant happy expression. | | Delirium mild, murmuring or chats to himself or seemingly roams far and wide, stupor as if intoxicated. |

| | HEAD. | |
|---|---|---|
| Pressing in forehead; worse, from warmth. | | Pressing outward, temples and sides, better, warmth, (1). |
| Burning, stinging in head or scalp; better, cold washing. | | Burning, tingling (2) or stinging in head, face, jaws; worse, washing. |
| Hydrocephalus; for horses that kick and try to run off. | | Hydrocephalus; horses jerk the head. |

(1) Except the sensitive scalp, which in Rhus is worse from becoming warm in bed.

(2) This tingling is important as expressing the paralytic tendency of Rhus, a property not prominent in apis, except from intense blood poison, (after typhus, diphtheria, &c.) or as hemiplegia, and hence intra-cranial in origin.

| APIS. | EYES. | RHUS TOX. |
|---|---|---|
| Burning, stinging in eyes; stiffness. | | Burning, cutting, pressure; heavy lids. |
| Lids swollen, œdematous; turned inside out; lashes fall out; edges granulated. | | Lids swollen, œdematous; lids show tylosis, hence eyelashes turn in. |
| Conjunctiva swollen, mostly around cornea, chemosis. | | Conjunctiva dark red, protrudes between the lids like a pad. |

Both have cured ophthalmias from scrofula, rheumatism, gout; blepharitis, profuse lachrymation; erysipelas; herpes corneæ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mucous states, agglutination. | Purulent discharges; agglutination. |
| Eyes tender to even a compress. | Eyes feel sore when turned. |
| Twitching of eyeball. | Twitching; spasm of lids. |
| Staphyloma. | Traumatic suppuration; iritis. |
| Herpes corneæ, conjunctiva injected, forming a band like pterygium; burning, stinging, photophobia; after suppressed itch (which it restores). | Herpes corneæ, conjunctiva congested, forming a net work; burning, smarting; swollen axillary glands, parotids; vesicles form on cornea. |
| Blindness with staggering; opaque cornea. | Blindness with rheumatism; nervous headaches. |

NOSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discharge from nose, white, thick, or acrid, bloody, fetid mucus. Eruptions on nose and lip, burning, stinging; nostrils red, burn; lip swollen, prickling. | Discharge green, offensive, pus, or thick yellow mucus, blood. Eruptions under nose; fever blisters, crusts; nostrils sore to touch; lip cracked, crusty, burning, tingling. |

FACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Erysipelas begins about temples or eyes; forms reddish bags under eyes; vesicles, if any, small; best before pustulation. | Erysipelas begins on nose or on ear, spreading across face to other; large blisters, confluent; pustules may form. |

Both appear in erysip. with œdema, gangrene; erysipelatous eruptions; phlegmon., erysip. Only *Rhus* has the fugax. *Apis.* is best adapted to metastasis to brain. *Rhus* exhibits the drowsy, languid state, so common in erysip. of scalp when the brain sympathizes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lip (upper) swollen; dry; peels. | Lips dry, parched, covered with brown scurf. |

| APIS. | MOUTH. | RHUS TOX. |
|---|---|---|
| Tongue dry, cracked, sore, covered with blisters or ulcers, rosy red, swollen, white all over. | | Tongue dry, cracked tip, covered with brown mucus, feels hard as a board, red triangular tip, red, smooth, white one side. |
| Gums, inflamed, swollen, throb, numb. | | Gums stand off from the teeth. |
| Toothache, congestive, sore, bruised feeling, better from cold | | Toothache, periostal, rheumatic, pains tearing, tingling, better warmth, (3.) |
| Mouth, inflamed, dry, but little thirst. | | Mouth, dry, thirst unquenchable, (4.) |
| Saliva, tough, frothy. | | Saliva, bloody, runs out while asleep. |

THROAT.

Both have stinging in throat when throat is dry, contraction of throat, tough mucus.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sore as if scalded; tonsils inflamed; mucous coat. | Sore as if strained; deep tissues involved, (fibrous, muscular). |
| Swallowing difficult from swollen tongue; from diminished power; worse from drinks or food. | Swallowing difficult from strained feeling; from paralyzed state of epiglottis; food enters larynx; worse from saliva or food. |
| Fetid breath (with headache). | Putrid taste after eating; from teeth. |

STOMACH, &C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nausea felt in throat. | Less in thoat, more in chest. |
| Violent eructations. | Water-brash. |
| After eating, burning in stomach. | After eating, pressure like a stone; colic. |
| Vascular irritation or inflammation of mucous coat of stomach; sensitiveness to least touch. | Tingling in stomach; bad effects of cold drinks; ulcerative pains; throbbing in stomach, (5). |

---

(3) The darting, cutting, when the nerve is affected, is better from cold touch in Rhus.

(4) Stomatitis is not characteristic of Rhus tox, but is of Apis. Rhus Ven. is here very similar to apis, but only the latter has great difficulty (not pain) in swallowing.

(5) Rhus is the principal remedy in œsophagitis, even if caused by a foreign substance. It involves the muscular and fibrous parts. This Apis could never do. Apis most resembles gastritis, cancer of the stomach, &c. Rhus, dyspepsia, gastrosis from rheumatism, getting wet, mechanical injuries, &c.

| APIS. | ABDOMEN, &C. | RHUS TOX. |
|---|---|---|
| Abdomen sore to least touch, even in sneezing; bruised feeling in bowels. | | Liver sore to touch; abdomen sore when stretched. |
| Abdomen bloated, sore. | | Abdomen distended, fœtid flatus. |
| Peritonitis, tendency to serous effusion; death-like appearance; cough and vomiting, diarrhœa; stabbing pains; burning, stinging; metritis. | | Peritonitis, tendency to typhoid state; pale face; despairing look; oozing ulcers on œdematous legs; pressing, clawing pains; metritis. |
| Dysentery, tenesmus, yet little pain; bloody stools. | | Dysentery, tenemus; tearing in thighs; stools also jelly-like. |
| Diarrhœa, painless, yellow; greenish, involuntary, (7); thirstless, or drink little and often; worse, in a warm room, morning, motion. | | Diarrhœa usually thin, painful; frothy, slimy stools, involuntary at night; thirst unquenchable; worse, in cold, damp; better, from warmth; worse, at night; better, on motion. |
| Chol. Infantum, tendency to hydrocephaloid. | | Chol. Infantum, tendency to a typhoid state. |
| Constipation, urine scanty. | | Constipation alternate with diarrhœa, (6). |
| Hæmorrhoids cause fidgets, irritability. | | Hæmorrhoids; restless, better on moving. |

| | KIDNEYS, URINE. | |
|---|---|---|
| Kidneys sore, bruised; stiff back stooping; œdema general; after scarlatina; sleepy yet cannot sleep. | | Kidneys, tearing pains; œdema general; after scarlatina; restless, tossing, after midnight. |
| Urine, albuminous, scanty, turbid, red, like coffee grounds; strong smell, involuntary. Urine pale, straw color. | | Urine albuminous, dark, frequent; less, though drink more; involuntary at night. Urine white, flocculent. |
| Dysuria, pressure on sphincter; scalding pains, bloody. | | Dysuria, turbid, drops of blood. |
| Scrotum œdematous. | | Testes dark red; hydrocele, left half of scrotum. |

| | FEMALE ORGANS. | |
|---|---|---|
| Metritis; tendency to dropsy; lower limbs numb from pressure; stabbing pains in head. | | Typhoid symptoms; lower limbs powerless from paralytic tendency; bursting pains in head. (Comp. Peritonitis.) |
| Coitus causes stinging in ovaries. | | Coitus hindered by soreness in vagina. |

(6) Hence Rhus is better adapted to tabes-mesenterica.

(7) In typhus, Apis has involuntary, *painful* stool; Rhus, involuntary at night.

| APIS. | FEMALE ORGANS. | RHUS TOX. |
|---|---|---|
| Catamenia too soon. | | Too soon, profuse, protracted. |
| Before and during menstruation eruption, worse on abdomen; bearing down mostly in ovarian regions. | | Bearing down mostly in uterus; worse, standing, or from straining; red rash on chest. |
| Discharge profuse, with heaviness in abdomen; faintness; yawning; nervous restlessness. | | Discharge profuse, more coagula than *Apis*; restlessness more at night. |
| Amenorrhœa, congestion to head. | | Amenorrhœa from getting wet. |
| Dysmenorrhœa, congestive type. | | Dysmenorrhœa, membranous type. |
| Abortion from uterine congestion; second to fourth month. | | Abortion from muscular exertion or strain. |
| Ovaries diseased with numbness, worse right side; with tendency to dropsy; worse, on motion. | | Ovaries less affected than uterus; right leg numb; after a strain; better, moving about. |
| Milk diminished. | | Milk increased or suppressed, with burning all over body. |
| Tightness in ovarian region when raising the arms. | | Drawing, strained feeling when raising arms; like a band in hypochondria. |
| Milk leg, high fever; restless, yet not relieved by change of posture. | | Milk leg, burning all over; restless relieved momentarily by change. |

LARYNX, CHEST.

Both have hoarseness, rough voice; erysipelatous or catarrhal inflammation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Larynx as if scalded; worse warm room; takes cold in wet, cold weather; skin dry or foot-sweat checked. | Larynx as if sore, raw; stuffed up (influenza); worse in cold, even exposing hands; takes cold in wet, especially when warm, sweating. |
| Cough incessant all night, ceases when least phlegm is loosened; soreness, upper left chest; painful concussion of head; *expectoration* difficult, clear, tough, must be swallowed; mostly evenings. | Cough at sunset, lasts until midnight, periodically returning each evening; tearing loose in chest; concussion of head and chest; *expectoration* difficult, bloody or purulent; mostly mornings. |
| Adapted to *clergyman's sore throat*, after cauterization. (*Nat. mur.*) | Adapted to rheumatic catarrhs or to *influenza*. (*Bryon.*) |
| Does not see how he can get another breath; short, oppressed breathing with catarrh; breathing possible only when sitting erect; respiration hurried, abdominal; worse in warm room. | Apprehensive that unless relieved, he could breathe but a short time; short breath with catarrh; breathes better when moving; always worse after a meal and exertion; respiration quick, thoracic; better in warm. |

| APIS. | HEART, PULSE. | RHUS TOX. |
|---|---|---|
| Heart diseases with hydropericardium; blowing with diastole. | | Chronic forms after rheumatism, with numbness left arm; with relaxation of heart muscle. |
| Pulse full, accelerated; or, if intermittent, never irregular. | | Pulse weak, soft, irregular; trembling about heart, (8.) |
| | BACK, LIMBS. | |
| Bruised, stiff feeling in back, (region of kidneys); worse on pressure, stooping, moving. | | Bruised pain; better from walking, (not from exertion) and lying on hard couch; hence, pressure. |
| Flashes of heat, as though sweat would break out over back. | | Creeping in back, or sensation of cold water poured over it. |
| Rheumatism; burning, stinging pains; great soreness to touch; joints swollen, tense, pale or erysipelatous. Has tingling, only when swelling compresses nerves. Pains are worse from motion, (except dull pains in bones.) | | Rheumatism, more of the fibrous parts with tearing, tensive, burning pains; pains as if sprained; stitches in joints when touched; red streaks. Has tingling from paralytic tendencies. Pains better from motion or compel motion. |
| Cold applications relieve pains. | | Warm, dry, applications relieve. |
| | SLEEP. | |
| Sleepless, drowsy, yet cannot sleep, because fidgety; nervous restlessness. | | Sleepless, with restlessness caused by bodily pains, heat, &c., must move about. |
| Dreamy sleep; awakens with a start, agitated; breathing oppressed. | | Dreams of wearisome journeys; starts when going to sleep as if he dropped something; short breathing. |
| | SKIN, ETC. | |
| Eruptions dry; scabby, laminæ thin, straw-colored or brown. Best adapted to itch (after abuse of *Sulph.*); lichen, especially when conical; prurigo. | | Eruptions moist; scabs moist, thick. Best adapted to eruptions which pustulate; impetigo, &c.; lichen if eczematous, cracked. |
| Urticaria, stinging, burning; croupy cough; uterine catarrh. Eruptions with painless, yellow stools. | | Urticaria, burning, stinging, tingling; fever; rheumatic. Eruptions with dysenteric stools. |
| Carbuncle; erysipelatous far around—or bluish. | | Carbuncle, red streaks or black. |

(8) Rhus can seldom be of use in asthenic inflammations with high fever, *full* pulse, &c. Apis may. Rhus becomes of use when typhoid or asthenic symptoms appear, or when the patient was previously weakened by over-exertion.

| APIS. | SKIN, ETC. | RHUS TOX. |
|---|---|---|
| Runarounds; pains burning, stinging; sensitive to touch; after abuse of *Sulph.*, bright—red or pale. | | Runarounds and whitlows, (tendons involved); red streaks up arm, (lymphatic vessels); shooting pains; after or before *Bry.*, dark—red. |
| Wounds punctured, erysipelas. | | Wounds with vesicular erysipelas. |
| Sphacelus, bluish. | | Gangrene of exanthema, black. |
| Suppuration rare; causes inflammations, which tend toward serous effusion or degeneration into ulcers, gangrene, &c. | | Suppuration common; sometimes laudable; always copious; often low graded; ichor, bloody serum, &c. |
| | FEVER, ETC. | |
| Chill begins in front of chest. | | Chill begins in hands or right side. |
| During chill; oppression and burning in chest as though would smother. | | During chill: cough; tearing in hips, limbs, back; restless. |
| Chill 3 to 4 P. M.; least motion, chills with heat of face and hands. Worse near warm stove, (chill.) | | Chill evening, lasts all night; motion makes cold with hot face, cold hands. Better, warmth. |
| Heat in chest, pit of stomach, abdomen, hands. Better uncovering. | | Heat forepart of body, cold head, back and hands. Worse uncovering. |
| Sweat alternate with dry skin; sweat scanty. | | Sweat profuse, often with flushes of heat. |
| Apyrexia: pain under short ribs; soreness; limbs and joints; swollen abdomen; dropsy; scanty urine. | | Apyrexia: pain in joints, chest; dropsy; burning eyes; diarrhœa; urine scanty, frequent; cold hands. |
| Drowsy during fever. | | Drowsy before paroxysm. |
| Swollen abdomen, (ascites). | | Pit of stomach swollen; palpitation. |
| Both have debility, dropsy, soreness of joints; scanty urine during apyrexia. | | |
| Scarlatina: skin very red, sensitive; better, cold applications; thirstless; scanty urine; eruption thick, with cerebral excitement, boring head in pillow, &c., sopor. Eruption bright red, confluent. Tonsils swollen; erysipelatous ulcers in throat. | | Scarlatina: skin peels, better from scratching, worse from cold or wet; great thirst; ischuria; eruption vesicular, or like millet seeds; restlessness. Eruption dark red with nose bleed at night, sopor, &c. Parotids suppurating (left to right), discharging bloody ichor. |
| (Compare also Typhus, Brain, &c. | | |
| Variola: eruption stings, burns, red. | | Variola: eruption sinks, looks livid. |
| Typhus: best adapted to exanthematic, *enteric*, cerebral forms, less to pneumo-typhus. | | Typhus: best adapted to exanthematic, enteric, cerebral, mucus, pectoral, putrid forms. Also precursory stages. |

| APIS. | FEVER, &C. | RHUS TOX. |
|---|---|---|
| Delirium low, muttering, talks indistinctly; thinks he is dead; stupor with senseless apathy or a happy expression; congestion to head with moderate delirium; brain excited; fidgetty. | | Delirium mild, talks incoherently, disconnectedly or answersshort, angrily; stupor as if intoxicated, with brown mucus in mouth and on lips; congestion with red face, nose bleed; heat in head; dullness of thought. |
| Tongue cracked, sore, ulcerated, covered with vesicles; white all over; inability to put it out or talk. | | Tongue cracked; triangular tip of red, covered with brown mucus; feels hard; white on one side. |
| Abdomen bloated, sore to least touch; eruption, white miliaria; diarrhœa bloody, painful, involuntary, or painless, yellow; no stool for a long time; stage of ulceration of Pyer's glands with purulent, involuntary stool; bloated abdomen, urine smelling strong like horse's, involuntary. | | Abdomen sore; sensitive over the liver, rash red; diarrhœa slimy, involuntary at night; sudden, thin, yellow, frothy, odorless; stage of abdom. inflammation and ulceration with colic, tearing in limbs, involuntary stool; papescent stool, which affords relief (stage of inflammation), urine and stool involuntary at night. |
| Cough from tenacious mucus in throat. | | Cough dry, or sputa covered with blood; bloody. |
| Pulse intermits, weak, feeble. Over-estimates strength, tries to get up and falls. Wants to lie quietly, but is nervous, restless, no better from change of position. Slides down in bed. Sweat partial, clammy; mostly burning skin; thirstless, or drinks little and often; removes the tenacious mucus from throat (in malarial typhus). | | Pulse irregular, weak, small, trembling. Worse from any over-exertion; wants to lie (in beginning). Pains intolerable in rest, better changing position. Great debility of mind and body, as if paralyzed; settles down in bed; open mouth. Head hottest; sweat all over except face; thirst unquenchable; brown coated tongue, lips, mouth. |
| | GENERALITIES. | |
| Burning, stinging pains. | | Burning, stinging, tingling. |
| Cutting internal parts, fulness internal. | | Cutting external, internally as if something were torn loose. |
| Symptoms go from left to right. | | Symptoms go from right to left.(9) |

*Apis* has *aggravation*, and *Rhus amelioration*, from warmth, wrapping up, motion.

*Rhus* has *aggravation*, and *Apis amelioration*, from cold, uncovering, washing in cold water, spirituous liquors, during rest, when assuming an erect position.

| | |
|---|---|
| Worse in heat of sun. | Worse in snowy air. |

(9) Hence give when disease goes in *opposite* direction.

| APIS. | MIND. | BELLADONNA. |
|---|---|---|
| Hydrocephalic inflammation of brain, following suppressed eruption (urticaria, &c.) *stage of exudation.* Cry most marked; sweat on head, musk-like; snapping of teeth; urine though scanty, often milky; pulse intermits; is full and rapid only in beginning; limbs tremble; big toe turned up; squinting; stiffening of body if touched or moved. | | Hydrocephalic inflammation; *stage of congestion* or commencing exudation, less when exudation is established. Moaning or starts in sleep; sweat hot, pungent (sometimes cold on forehead); grind teeth; urine dark, fiery-red, turbid, scanty; pulse full, rapid, throbbing carotids; limbs jerk; convulsions of arms; eyes staring or red, wild, face glowing, later squinting. Screams if touched or jarred. |
| Congestion cerebral or spinal; feels as if must hold head and eyes down; head better uncovered. | | Congestion better, throwing head backward, worse bending forward; better covered warm. |
| Delirium, muttering, stupor, drowsiness. Apathy more marked than with *Bell.* | | Delirium, muttering, violent, alternate state of fury and coma. Apathy, indifference. |
| Dread of death. | | Dread or *indifference.* |
| Anxiety felt in head. | | Anxiety felt in præcordia. |
| Awkward, clumsily breaks things and laughs at the mishap. | | Awkward gait; hurried manner; raises feet high when walking. |
| Constantly busy; changes occupation (Hysteria). | | Sits breaking pins all day (Hysteria). |
| Children imbecile; brain feels tired—emaciation. | | Children precocious, timid obesity. |
| Vertigo, worse sitting and lying than walking. | | Vertigo, worse walking. |
| When closing eyes, dizzy. | | When closing eyes, visions. |
| Prosopalgia with impaired memory. | | Prosopalgia with excitement of brain. |
| Erysipelas whitish or pinkish; puffy, œdematous under eyes; burning, stinging pains; little thirst. Œdematous form. | | Erysipelas smooth, shining, scarlet; worse right side; great thirst; stitches in head. Erysipelas fugax. |

Both have metastasis to the brain.

| | EYES. | |
|---|---|---|
| Production of mucus in eyes. | | Dryness of eyes or scalding tears. |
| Eyelids puffy, œdematous; granulated worse on border. | | Eyelids interstitially distended; granulated lids whole inner surface. |
| Twitching of eyeball; squinting. | | Twitching, spasms of eyes and lids; squinting. |
| Chemosis (1). | | Ulceration of eye (1). |

(1) *Apis* tends to produce, besides a simple conjunctivitis, a superadundance of serous effusion, with relaxation of the various tissues of the eyes; thus we have puffed lids, chemosis, staphyloma. Itis of little use compared with *Bell.*, in inflammation of the whole eye, tending to suppuration, or in purulent ophthalmia. *Bell.* is the best adapted to pannus, because this is so often a consequence of purulent ophthalmia. In mucous states, *Apis* is preferable; in intense inflammatory, *Bell.*

| APIS. | EYES. | BELLADONNA. |
|---|---|---|
| Staphyloma (2).<br>Cornea grey, smoky, opaque; "scrofulo-ribbon." | | Fungus-medullaris.<br>Cornea specked or ulcers on the cornea; pannus (1). |
| | FACE. | |
| Swelling of upper lip with prickling pains; neuralgia; erysip., &c.<br>Face swollen, œdematous (under eyes) or swollen with hives; pale, waxy or pinkish, purple. | | Swelling of upper lip with swollen gums; struma, erysip., &c.<br>Face swollen, indurated, as from congestion; scarlet, scarlet spots or yellowish-red, dark—red. |
| | MOUTH. | |
| Mouth and fauces inflamed, rosy-red; blisters in clusters on back of tongue; burning, stinging pains; irritable, fidgetty.<br>Mouth and tongue as if scalded, burning, stinging.<br>Tongue white (diarrhœa); deep red, covered with blisters (Scarlatina). | | Mouth and fauces inflamed, highly injected, hot, dry; point of tongue feels as if blistered; whining mood, crying, hot head.<br>Mouth and tongue parched, as is from something acrid or corrosive.<br>Tongue white in middle, red edges, red, raised papillæ (Scarlatina) |
| | THROAT. | |
| Tonsils swollen, red (mostly from inflammation of mucous membrane covering them); contraction and rawness in the throat, worse morning; difficult swallowing from contraction, swelling or weakness of the muscles of the throat (Diphtheria).<br>Diphtheria, throat as if varnished or mottled; exudate dirty grey; pains in the ears when swallowing; prostration from beginning; numb limbs; weak larynx; itchy, stinging rash.<br>Ulcerated throat, erysipelatous (with undeveloped scarlatina.)<br>Goitre, with ovarian disease. | | Tonsils swollen (inflammation of whole glands, even to suppuration) dark red; constriction like spasm, worse 3 P.M. or 12 P.M.; difficult swallowing from constriction of the fauces or pharynx, causing regurgitation.<br>Diphtheria, throat highly inflamed; tenacious mucus on the tonsils (not an exudate); pains shoot to ears, even when not swallowing; restless, brain excited; skin red or covered with scarlet-colored rash (3).<br>Ulcerated throat, ulcers come quickly on the tonsils.<br>Goitre sensitive; with congestion to head. |

(2) Payr recommends *Bell.* as a preventive of staphyloma, but *Apis* is far preferable.

(3) Those who are guided by the symptoms, need not fear to use *Bell.* in diphtheria, even if it does not seem to correspond to the exudation, prostration and paralysis of the disease. It has been used by competent men in the stage of irritation or excitement, although not later, when the membrane is formed. It corresponds to many of the cerebral, febrile and skin symptoms. *Apis* has in *addition*, urinary symptoms and the intense debility accompanying or following diphtheria. The mucous covering of the tonsils in *Bell* is more indicative of tonsillitis than diphtheria, where the exudation is albuminous.

| APIS. | STOMACH, ETC., | BELLADONNA. |
|---|---|---|

Both have nausea, felt in the throat.

| | |
|---|---|
| After eating or drinking, heat and burning in the stomach, nausea, eructations. | After eating or drinking, contractive pain in the stomach, sometimes causing vomiting. |
| Pit of stomach sensitive to the touch; burning; painless yellow diarrhœa; drinking causes burning. | Least jar or touch is unbearable; slimy diarrhœa, burning with aching, clawing; water causes fullness and intense pain. |

Both have drinking, little or often, or thirstlessness; only *Bell.* has burning thirst with aversion to water.

| | |
|---|---|
| Appetite for sour things. | Averse, except during reconvalescence, when acids promote cure. |

ABDOMEN.

Both have abdomen sensative to touch, from pressure or bed clothing; distention.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tendency to dropsy with swollen feet, scanty urine; or if inflammatory, intestines feel bruised, sore; diarrhœa painless. Sore pain superficial, as if beaten. | Tendency to suppurative inflammation; supersensitive to least touch or jar; diarrhœa painful. Sore pain *deep* in the abdomen, as if ulcerated. |
| Peritonitis, stage of exudation with dropsy; dark, scanty urine; metritis as a complication. | Peritonitis, stage of inflammation with cerebral congestion; urine scanty, yellow; pains come and go suddenly; typhlitis as well as metritis (4). |
| Sharp, sudden pains; great prostration. | |
| Acts more on the spleen than liver. Bilious diarrhœa; also bitter, fluid vomit. | Acts more on the liver than spleen. Many bilious symptoms; congestion of liver; calculi, &c. |
| Piles protrude, anus swollen; fidgety, restless, irritable; scanty urine; constipated. | Piles protrude and are constricted by spasm of anus; feverish restlessness; dysuria; tenesmus even in back. |
| Dysentery more urging than actual pain; bloody stool with but little pain; rawness of the anus; tongue dry, shining or white; urine frequent, profuse or strangury; skin hot, dry, yet little thirst; disturbed sleep with muttering. | Dysentery with tenesmus so severe as to cause shuddering; cutting, tearing pains; burning of anus; tongue dry, very red at the tip or two white stripes on a red ground; urine profuse or suppressed; dry, hot skin or hot sweat; thirst, yet averse to drink; starts in sleep; stupor. |

(4) *Bell.* has an especial affinity for the cœcum and its appendage; thus we find it of service in ulceration of Pyer's glands in typhus with delirium, &c. In peritonitis or enteritis, with or without suppuration, it becomes of the first importance, if the cœcum is the principal region attacked.

| APIS. | ABDOMEN. | BELLADONNA. |
|---|---|---|
| Chol. Inf. with tendency to hydrocephaloid; stupor, starts with a shrill cry; hands cold and *blue;* stool green, yellow, slimy; anus open; worse morning. | | Chol. Inf. with congestive symptoms of the brain; stupor with frequent starts; angry when awake; hands and feet cold, the head being hot; stool clay color, green or with chalk-like lumps; worse afternoon. |

KIDNEYS, URINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bruised pain in the region of the kidneys; worse stooping. | Stitching pains from kidneys along the ureters to the bladder; renal colic. |
| Bright's Disease, skin waxy, pale; œdema, worse under eyes; hydrothorax; breathing oppressed, must sit up; urine milky, scanty or like coffee grounds (5). | Bright's Disease, alternate red and pale face; neuralgia of the head; spasm of the diaphragm; urine scanty, bloody, fiery red (5). |
| Strangury with pressing down in the region of the sphincter; from enlarged prostate. Must press long before urine flows. | Strangury, bearing down, as from something turning in the bladder; spasm of the sphincter; from alcohol, stricture, gout, prostatitis. Urine voided in drops with fear to strain from extreme cystic tenderness. |
| Bladder feels bruised with stinging pains. | Involuntary urine night and day in girls or scrofulous children; urine contains white epithelia. |
| Involuntary urine with great irritation of the parts; worse at night and when coughing; urine clear, straw-colored. | Urine scanty, afterwards profuse (6). |
| Urine profuse, afterwards scanty (6). | |

(5) *Bell.* corresponds to the congested kidney with albuminuria, scanty, bloody urine and intense irritation, bordering on inflammation. In scarlatinal dropsy, it is of service when the inactive skin throws double work on the kidneys; they become congestive and so secrete less actively. But besides, there must be congested symptoms elsewhere; as in the brain, liver, heart. Uraemia is not so marked as with *Apis;* because the latter tends more readily to defibrinate the blood, while it also irritates the kidneys and retards the secretion of urea, which according to Buchner, frequently changes into *Carb. of Ammonia* under the fermenting influence of poor fibrin. Hence *Bell.* tends more to irritate the tissues, blood poisining being more remote; *Apis* soon poisons the blood and adds to the danger. *Bell.* is preferable when gout, alcohol, spasms of the bladder or gravel are the apparent cause; because they tend to congest the kidneys.

(6) This primary and secondary contrast of the two medicines, is given to show a probably different action on the kidneys. *Apis* seems to irritate the Malphigian tufts to increased excretion primarily. while *Bell.* congests them primarily, decreasing the excretion. The first, then, owes its scanty urine to secondary changes; the latter, to simple congestion.

| APIS. | SEXUAL ORGANS. | BELLADONNA. |
|---|---|---|
| Sexual desire increased; or, with widows, decreased; coition causes stinging in the ovaries. | | Sexual desire lessened in males; uymphomania in females; coition hindered by dry, hot vagina. |
| Scrotal dropsy. | | Induration of testicles. |
| Ovarian tumors, mostly dropsical; burning, stringing pains; or intense bruised, sore pains. | | Ovarian induration with crampy pains; bearing down more than *Apis*, clawing, cutting pains. |
| Inflammation of the external genitals (females), stinging pains; erysipelatous; vesicular; gangrenous. | | Inflammation with dryness and heat to the examining touch; erysipelas in rays; gangrene with throbbing and weight. |
| Inflammation of internal genitals (females); tendency to dropsy or gangrene. Metritis after confinement; sharp, stabbing pains. | | Inflammation internal genitals; tendency to induration or suppuration or gangrene. Metritis after confinement. Shooting or clawing pains. |
| Menstruation checked with cerebral congestion, delirium; back feels stiff or bruised; œdema of limbs. | | Menstruation checked with cerebral congestion, delirium; back aches as if broken; jerking of limbs. |
| Flow of blood scanty, dark, mixed with mucus; bearing down, worse in ovaries; restless, yawning, change of place, but no relief therefrom (Dysmen.); flow profuse, fluid (afibrinous) with faintness (Metrorrhagia). | | Flow profuse, bright—red; more neuralgia than *Apis;* bearing down with heaviness most at the vulva; yawning; arms jerk; (Dysmen.); flow profuse, bright red or fœtid and lumpy, faint, delirious (Metrorrhagia). |
| Girls who are thin, jealous; frivolous levity; awkward; busy but do nothing. | | Girls with thin skin or plethoric; who are loquacious, hasty, suspicious. |
| Milk leg, restlessly change posture without relief; limb looks waxy, œdematous. | | Milk leg, limb purple; restless, continually moving limbs; limb cold. |
| Mammæ inflamed, erysipelatous; burning, stinging pains. | | Mammæ inflamed; throbbing stitching pains. |
| Milk diminished. | | Milk increased. |

*Bell.* has also diminished milk with heaviness, headache, red eyes and other signs of cerebral congestion.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leucorrhœa profuse, yellow or green and acrid, with painful urination; straw-colored, not so deep as with *Bell.* | | Leucorrhœa, acute catarrh, white mucus; colicky pains; worse morning; strangury; urine stains linen yellow. |

LARYNX, CHEST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Voice hoarse, rough, husky; phlegm difficult, scanty, clear; saliva increased; aphonia in consequence of diseases which poison the blood and paralyze parts (Diphtheria, &c.) | | Voice hoarse, rough, shrill or weak and wheezing; mucus rattling but little sputa; saliva increased and stringy, slimy; aphonia catarrhal or in conjunction with hysteria. |

| APIS. | LARYNX, CHEST. | BELLADONNA. |
|---|---|---|
| Cough with tough, scanty, sputa, which must be swallowed; worse from exposure to wet and cold. | | Cough without sputa, spasmodic; or, bloody sputa, worse from dry cold winds or change from warm to cold. |
| Respiration difficult, worse leaning forward or backward; cannot see how she can get another breath. | | Respiration irregular, labored, with moaning; better holding head back, or holding breath; difficult from mucus in the chest. |
| Tendency to serous infiltration in the chest. | | Tendency to spasm of the chest; purulent infiltration. |
| Chest feels bruised as if jammed; dryness of the air-passages, with sensation of burning as if scalded. | | Chest feels sore as if raw; dryness of the air-passages, especially as far as the trachea, with tickling as if from dust. |

HEART.

| | |
|---|---|
| Heart; pain arrests breathing; febrile excitement, anguish; restless but no relief from change of position; hydropericardium; blowing sound with diastole. | Heart; aching which takes breath, violent arterial pulsations, anxiety, cerebral congestion; stage of inflammation, no valvular lesion. |
| Pulse full and accelerated; thread like; intermits but is regular in volume (Typhus.) | Pulse full, accelerated and *hard*, soft and small, or slow and full (apoplexy), irregular and unequal (heart disease). |

SLEEP.

Both have inclination to sleep with inability; perhaps *Bell.* has more drowsiness with jerking of limbs, crying out in sleep; *Apis* more so called nervousness with less of the flushed face. The congestions of *Apis* are seldom as acute as those of *Bell.*, but vitality is lower and absorption less active.

FEVERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chill with thirst. | Chill without thirst. |
| Chills on suffering part. | Coldness on suffering part. |
| Chill commences in abdomen, hands, chest or knees; worse from heat; better uncovering. | Chill commences in the arms; better from heat, and worse from cold or uncovering. |
| Chill 3 to 4 P.M. | Chill evening or morning. |

Both have hot head with chills; chilly least movement.

| | |
|---|---|
| Liver free, but sore pains in the region of the spleen; dropsy, feet swollen, waxy skin; diarrhœa; scanty urine; swollen abdomen. | Liver and spleen both swollen; incipient dropsy; cases maltreated with quinine; constipation. |

| APIS. | FEVERS. | BELLADONNA. |
|---|---|---|
| Heat with burning in the chest, which almost suffocates. | | Heat with throbbing arteries, red face, delirium; choking sensation in the throat. |
| Sweat alternate with dry skin; sweat increased in room. | | Sweat partial, mostly on head, or on covered parts; lessened in room. |

Scarlatina.—Both have red, irritated skin, with restlessness, sensitive skin, sleepy but can't sleep; throat swollen; tongue red, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Skin stings and burns, œdematous swelling of eyelids, ulcers in the throat, erysipelatous or œdematous; tongue blistered; if eruption fails, throat inflamed, nose discharges thin ichor; murmuring delirium; great prostration, typhoid state. More allied to *Rhus.*, (yet inimical), *Ars.*, (in Scarlatina.) | | Skin hot, burning the examining hand; face and throat and neck swollen from congestive engorgement; "strawberry" tongue; if eruption fails, furious delirium, restless; if soporous, snoring; jerks, twitches; best suited to smooth, scarlet exanthema. More allied to *Sul.*, *Lach.*, *Op.*, *Stram.*, (in Scarlatina.) |

Measles.—Both have croupy cough, inflamed eyes, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eruption confluent with erysipelas or œdema; throat œdematous. | | Eruption on a red skin; skin swollen, turgid; parotids swollen. |
| Typhus; useful in febris nervosa putrida, stage of debility; symptoms of decomposition of the blood. | | Typhus; useful in inflammatory stage, when symptoms alternate between excitement and depression, (7). |
| Apathy; stupor with murmuring delirium; hardness of hearing; expression pleasant, happy, with senseless apathy; cannot talk or put the tongue out; difficult swallowing; urine and stool involuntary; slide down in bed—all signs of paralysis from decomposition of blood. Tongue cracked, sore, ulcerated, covered with vesicles; tenacious mucus in the throat, difficult to remove; swallowing difficult from weak muscles; dry, burning skin or partial, clammy sweats; urine involuntary, strong like horse urine, pupils dilated; white miliary eruption; abdomen distended and sore; bruised. | | Profound coma, with snoring *or* furious delirium; deafness *alternate* with acute hearing; expression depressed; glassy eyes, *or* staring, furibund delirium; tongue trembles, talk thick or speechless; no stool; distortion of the mouth; debility with sleepiness; no stool—all as a result of irritation and congestion of the nervous centres. Tongue red, hot, dry, cracked *or* red margins, white centre; stringy mucus, brown on the tongue and in the throat, *or* dry throat; swallowing difficult from spasm *or* paralysis; dry skin, hot, *or* hot sweat *or* cold sweat on the face; urine bright yellow or scanty and red; pupils contracted *or* dilated; red eruption; abdomen distended, pains worse in ileo-cæcal region. |

(7) By noting the alternate symptoms connected by *or*, we see how two-fold are the indications for *Bell.*; hence its extensive range, and hence the more care in its use.

| APIS. | LIMBS. | BELLADONNA. |
|---|---|---|
| Rheumatic pains, burning, stinging; or sore, bruised feeling in muscles. Arthritic nodes; worse in wet weather; after checked gonorrhœa; chronic forms. | | Rheumatic pains with stitching, red in streaks; extreme sensitiveness to touch. Arthritic pains, boring, shooting like lightning from joints along bone; worse change warm to cold; acute forms. |
| | SKIN, &C. | |
| Urticaria with uterine catarrh. Boils large; mostly before suppuration begins. Punctured wounds with traumatic erysipelas. | | Urticaria with profuse menstruation. Boils small; worse in Spring; throbbing, tendency to suppuration. Nervous symptoms from concussions; inflammation from sprains. |

Both have affections from stings, and contagious anthrax. Only *Bell.* has symptoms of hydrophobia.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wounds become œdematous. | Wounds suppurate profusely. |
| GENERALITIES. | |
| Inclination for open air. Blood black, viscous, non-coagulable (afibrinous). | Aversion to open air. Blood bright-red, clotted; but later, as in destructive diseases, cancer, &c., offensive, watery. |
| Left Side.—Complaints from *Iod.*, *Sul.* | Right Side.—Complaints from *Merc.*, *Plumb.*, *Iod.*, *China.* |
| Similar to *Ranunc.*, *Nat. M.*, *Rhus.* | Similar to *Hep.*, *Merc.*, narcotics, *Lach.* |
| Remission during the day. | Remission after midnight and in the forenoon. |

*Apis* has *aggravation*, and *Rhus amelioration*, from warmth, lying, lying in bed, stooping, sitting down, holding the breath, wrapping up.

*Apis* has *amelioration*, and *Bell. aggravation*, from open air, cold washing, rising from bed, uncovering.

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| APIS. | MIND. | LACHESIS. |
|---|---|---|
| Always busy, but awkward, breaks things; change occupation. Overstrained merriment, happy expression. Typhus, muttering delirium, tongue dry, cracked, hard to put out, swollen; slide down in bed; eyes turn up, squinting or strange, happy | | Hurried, awkward on rising; body bends to left; changes subject in talking. Talk as in foreign language, or cry, whine, and then silly laugh; expression vacant. Typhus, muttering, tongue dry, cracked, *black*, trembles when put out, catches |

| APIS. | MIND. | LACHESIS. |
|---|---|---|
| look; stool putrid, involuntary, urine involuntary; speech impossible.<br>Absent mind—Brain feels tired.<br>Ailments from rage, vexation with fright. | | on teeth or lolls in mouth; lower jaw hangs, eyelids drop; eyes roll vacantly; face sunken; stool offensive; speech, nasal or indistinct.<br>Active mind—Study well at night.<br>Ailments from grief, disappointed love. |

HEAD, FACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Headache forehead; better pressure.<br>Staphyloma.<br>Erysipelas of face; begins about eyes; pale, pinkish.<br>Coryza dry morning, fluent in the evening. | Headache vertex; worse pressure.<br>Pterygium; fistula lach.<br>Erysipelas of face; begins on cheeks; blue or purplish.<br>Coryza fluent; pulsating headache precedes. |

MOUTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tongue and mouth inflamed; fauces, tonsils, rosy-red; vesicles clustered on posterior of tongue, or whole border. | Tongue blistered on tip; vesicles tend to ulcerate; tingling pains. |

THROAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Diphtheria, weak from the beginning; patches dirty-grey, or throat as if varnished; voice weak, larynx numb; worse swallowing liquids or solids; legs numb; skin waxy; nose dry.<br>Hoarse, rough voice; phlegm difficult, scanty, clear, (1). | Diphtheria, throat purple, gangrenous; worse left side; larynx sensitive to least touch; worse swallowing liquids and *saliva;* legs mottled, livid; nose discharges thin, slimy fœtor.<br>Hoarse voice, weak, low; phlegm difficult, watery, salty. |

Both have contraction of the throat, rawness, stinging.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contraction less marked; more like a *tonic* astriction; swallowing difficult from diminished power over the muscles of deglutition. Feel as if throat and mouth were scalded. | Constriction like spasm, *clonic;* almost choke when swallow; fluids escape through the nose. Dryness in spots; less scalded feeling; tingling pains. |

STOMACH, ABDOMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ascites from tumor (uterine, ovarian); abdomen sore as if bruised. | Ascites from enlarged liver, spleen, heart; worse least touch or feeling as if ulcerated, (2). |

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(1) Apis has been given in clergyman's sore-throat after cauterization. (Compare *Nat. Mur.*, Ars.)

(2) This distinction is important; because Apis seldom causes suppuration; Lachesis, often.

| APIS. | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | LACHESIS. |
|---|---|---|
| Inflammation of internal organs, dropsy following. | | Inflammation of internal organs, suppuration or engorgement following. |
| Burning in the stomach, worse eating; yellow, painless diarrhœa. More the acute symptoms of gastric catarrh. | | Burning pressure, gnawing, better from eating; returns soon, more violent the emptier is the stomach; more the symptoms of chronic catarrh, gastralgia, &c. |
| Diarrhœa, yellow-green mucus; worse morning; hands blue, cold. | | Diarrhœa yellow, fœcal; worse at night; alternates with constipation. |
| Dysentery; intestines feel bruised; tenesmus *after* stool. | | Dysentery; stool cadeverous; abdomen feels as if ulcerated; tenesmus *during* stool. |
| Costive; stool large, difficult; rawness at the anus. | | Costive; stool natural or like sheep's dung; offensive; burning at the anus. Stool hindered by constriction. |
| Piles protrude; fidgety, restless; stinging soreness (vascular state); anus swollen. | | Piles protrude; stitches when coughing; can't bear least touch (nervous state); prolapsus ani. |
| | KIDNEYS, URINE. | |
| Urine generally scanty but frequent; straw-colored (not so deep yellow as sometimes in *Lach.*); more acute cystic symptoms; tenesmus vesicæ, urine mixed with blood. Not so much *pressure* as with *Lach.*, hence symptoms not so *chronic*. | | Urine frequent and profuse; foamy (bilious state); with bad looking mucus (cystitis); pressure on the bladder as from hæmorrhoids of bladder (after liquor). Blood sometimes, then it looks like charred straw, settling to the bottom. |
| Kidneys; sore, bruised feeling; back feels sore when stooping; stiff or weak feeling in the back. (See Scarlatina). | | Kidneys; stitches; warmth; like a ball moving; drawing into hips, with urging to urinate; stiffness from the loins to the sacrum and thighs. |
| | GENITALS. | |
| Complaints among widows. | | Complaints at climacteric age. |
| Right ovary; pains up to ribs; tightness across hips; ovarian dropsy. | | Left (3) ovary; pain to liver, chest or genitals; ovarian suppuration. |
| Menstruation; heaviness in abdomen; bearing down most right ovary; congestion to head; constipation; legs œdematous, wax-colored; restless, uneasy; yawning. | | Menstruation; tearing in abdomen; bearing down left ovary; congestion to head, nose bleed; diarrhœa; legs with ulcers, purple; chilly by day, flashes by night. |
| Sexual desire strong; sometimes in widows, weak; coition causes stinging in the ovaries. | | Sexual desire strong, irresistible, often with functional weakness; pollutions or intercourse improves. |
| Milk diminished. | | Milk spoiled. |

(3) Lachesis has been given for tumor in the right groin; but its main action seems on the left ovary.

| APIS. | CHEST. | LACHESIS. |
|---|---|---|
| Cough; soreness upper left chest; worse before midnight, after lying down, after sleep; sputa tough, scanty, must be swallowed, sputa small. | | Cough; ulcerative pain in chest; worse lying down, *during and after* sleep; sputa must be swallowed; expectoration all day. |
| Both have cough continuing until phlegm is loosened. | | |
| Respiration difficult, leaning forward or backward; cannot see how can get another breath; restless, yet no relief from change of place; breathe quickly; asthma in winter. | | Respiration better sitting bent forward; awake suffocating, gasping, anxious; anguish worse from least motion of arms; breathe slowly; asthma in warm, wet weather, (Spring). |
| Both have emotions affecting the heart. | | |
| Pulse accelerated, full; or thread-like; if intermitting, regular. | | Pulse full or small, weak; unequal. |
| External plethora (mostly). | | Internal plethora (mostly). |
| Feel sore all over superficially. | | Feel sore internally. |
| | FEVERS. | |
| Chill worse in a warm room; in the morning; burning in the chest; smothering feeling in the chest; begins in the chest stomach or hands. | | Chill better in a warm room; in the afternoon; burning in the face; tearing, tightness in the chest; runs up the back. |
| Heat, wants to uncover. | | Heat, averse to uncovering. |
| Sweat alternative with dry skin. | | Sweat with heat; worse motion. |
| No thirst in the sweat. | | None in the chill; mostly before chill. |
| Scarlatina; restless, agitated; irritation of the whole surface; erysipelas of the throat; *whole* neck swollen; saliva tough, stringy; dropsy with scanty, milky urine; skin waxy. | | Scarlatina; tendency to gangrene in the throat; tonsils and glands suppurate; puffy in *front* of the neck; saliva copious, tenacious or slimy; dropsy with copious urine, black in spots. |
| If rash recedes or fails, throat worse; delirium, bores head in pillow, shrill shriek; skin hot and cold in places; face œdematous. | | If rash recedes or fails; face and jaws sunken; skin cold, purple in spots. |
| | SLEEP. | |
| Both cause sleeplessness from nervousness with desire to sleep. | | |
| | TISSUES. | |
| Boils, abscesses, &c.; stage of inflammation (Erysip.) or later, gangrene. | | Boils, abscesses, &c.; suppuration, pus laudable but retarded; later, bluish. |
| Panaritium, burning, stinging; erysipelas far around. | | Panaritium, pricking, tingling, more than stinging; blue far around. |

| APIS. | TISSUES. | LACHESIS. |
|---|---|---|
| Skin peels. | | Skin suppurates. |
| Cancers and eruptions burn, sting; yellow, painless diarrhœa. | | Cancers with lancinating pains; eruptions more with constipation. |
| Varicose veins burn, sting. | | Varicose veins ulcerate. |
| Skin and muscles rigid. | | Skin and muscles lax. |

| | GENERALITIES. | |
|---|---|---|
| Allied to *Ranunc.*, *Nat. mur.*, *Sulphur.* | | Allied to *Merc.*, *Solanaceæ*, *Hepar.* |
| Complaints from *Anthrax*, *Iod.*, *Sul.* | | Complaints from *Merc.*, *Quinine.* |
| Remission during the day. | | Remission midnight until noon. |
| Inclination for open air. | | Aversion to open air (mostly). |

*Apis* has *aggravation* and *Lachesis amelioration* from motion, warmth, shaking the head, after rising from a seat, swallowing food, cold weather, inspiration.

*Apis* has *amelioration* and *Lachesis aggravation* from holding suffering part, assuming an erect position, rising from bed, open air.

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| APIS. | MIND. | CANTHARIS. |
|---|---|---|
| Mental symptoms more those of deficient brain action—coma, imbecility—brain feels tired—hydrocephalus; sero-tubercular deposit; absent-minded. | | Mental symptoms more hyperaction—fury, violent cries, insanity—wild look—cerebral inflammation with violent symptoms even if unconscious. Fancies. (See Sleep). |
| Restless, with the meaningless, busy, manner of the weak-minded; always at work, yet awkward, break things and laugh at the mishap. Sensitive to pains. | | Restless, agitated, frantic, an inflammatory state of both mind and body; passions wild, parts burning. Frantic with the pains. |
| Coma caused by hydrocephalic effusion, sero-tubercular; one side paralysed, the other jerking; shrill cry; boring head in pillow; squinting. Breathing oppressed, worse lying. Big toe is turned up. | | Coma caused by internal erosions or suppurations; arms lie lifeless, with occasional starts; scowling, barking; eyes closed, or if open, expressionless. Breathing oppressed, better lying. |

| | THROAT. | |
|---|---|---|
| Diphtheria, prostration constant from beginning; throat as if varnished, rosy-red, mottled or gray deposit; saliva tough, stringy; rash; neck swollen. | | Diphtheria, prostration later, fainting spells, coldness; throat excoriated, burns, dark red; saliva frothy, bloody; rash shines through epidermis; spasms in throat. |

Both have strangury in diphtheria.

| APIS. | FACE | CANTHARIS. |
|---|---|---|
| Erysipelas of face; begins about eyes, temples; blisters, if any small. | | Erysipelas, burning as though scalded; begins on dorsum of nose; blisters large, bleb-like. |
| Dryness of the nose (as in Scarlatina) or coryza dry in morning, fluent in the evening. | | Difficult detachment of tenacious mucus from posterior nares, causing a burning, smarting sensation. |
| Involuntary snapping of teeth together (brain). Vesicles in clusters on root of tongue or along border; tongue swollen, burns, stings. | | Grinding of teeth, hydrophobia; spasms, lascivious mania. Vesicles in mouth, on tongue, burn sore, suppurate; burning to stomach. |
| Tonsils swollen, red, highly inflamed; erysipelatous. | | Tonsils swollen dark-red, burn, suppurate. |
| Difficult swallowing of liquids or solids, because throat is swollen, contracted, or muscles are too weak. | | Difficulty of swallowing liquids from spasms of the throat; often impossible; even the sight of water causes choking. |
| | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | |
| Inflammation of internal organs, parts feel sore as if bruised; dropsies follow. | | Inflammation internal organs with intense burning with the soreness; more suppuration than *Apis.* |
| Generally little thirst; if any, drink often and little. | | Thirst, drink seldom and much at a time, or aversion because drinking excites the pains. |
| Inflammation of stomach; burning, stinging pains; fever, dry skin, full pulse, restlessness. | | Inflam. stomach, agonized tossing about, burning like coals of fire, stomach as if screwed together. |
| Peritonitis especially with exudation and prostration. Feet swollen, waxy. Abdomen so sore, bruised, it cannot bear pressure. | | Peritonitis especially with erosion or suppuration. Pains cutting, burning, agonizing. Despair, face sunken. Complicated with inflammation of serous covering of bladder. |
| Metritis as a complication. | | |
| Costive, or stool painless yellow. Ascites may follow, with involuntary diarrhœa from relaxed sphincter ani. | | Stool bloody, slimy, extorting cries. Suppuration may follow with coma, arms hang lifeless, pulse weak, hands cold, occasional starts. |
| Alvine discharges more from mucous state of intestines, subacute inflammation, vascular fullness. Hence painles smucous; mucous with tenesmus or griping; rawness, bruised soreness, bloody stools. | | Alvine discharges more from intense, destructive inflammation, pains cutting, burning, with agony, destructive. Hence scrapings of intestinal mucous membrane; bloody, corrosive stool, scream with the tenesmus. |
| Indicated in hydrocephaloid stage of Chol. Inf. with coma; cold, blue hands. Similar to *Phos.*, *Calc. c.*, *Sul.*, *Zinc.* | | Indicated in collapse of dysentery, peritonitis, &c.; sinking, death-like spells. Similar to *Camph.* |
| Affects more the spleen; hence diseases affecting the quality of the blood. | | Affects more the liver; hence yellow skin, yellow sight, &c. |

| APIS. | KIDNEYS, URINE. | CANTHARIS. |
|---|---|---|
| Kidneys (1). Bruised pains in kidneys, worse stooping. Pains from bladder to kidneys. | | Stitches in kidneys, arrest the breathing. Pains from kidneys to bladder. |

Both have strangury, irritation of neck of bladder, burning during and after micturition.

| | |
|---|---|
| Urine copious with hemiplegia. Incontinence with great irritation of parts; worse at night and when coughing. | Urine copious, involuntary, after *long retention* or with paraplegia. |
| Urine scanty, bloody or like coffee-grounds or milky (Scarlatina). | Urine scanty, contains casts of epith. flaky, purulent. |
| Dropsy with scanty urine, thirstlessness, defibrinated blood (1). | Dropsy caused by cystic retention, atony of urinary organs. |

SEXUAL ORGANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sexual desire may be strong; often lessened in widows. | Priapism, desire intense, most with inflamed bladder, &c., &c. |

The lascivious symptoms of *Canth.* render it far superior in Nymphomania, although *Apis* also has eruptions and inflammation of external genitals, so often the apparent cause of this disease.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inflammation more vascular, erysipelatous. Scratching raises lumps, like hives. | Inflammation of a destructive nature. Scratching (pruritus) raises little tumors. |
| Gonorrhœa, system contaminated —gonitis— fever —gleet. Answers to the hydrogenoid constitution of Grauvogl. | Gonorrhœa, inflammation intense, spreads to bladder, kidneys, prostate. Sometimes in secondary forms, when discharge increases again — seldom true gleet. |
| Ovarian disease, right side; burning, stinging; soreness upper left chest, numbness down thigh or up to ribs. Dropsy, pale complexion, waxy, œdematous limbs; scanty urine; constipation. | Ovarian disease; burning, pinching; stitches arrest breathing. Dropsy with sickly complexion; more strangury than *Apis;* tenesmus of both rectum and bladder. |
| Abortion, direct congestion with bearing down; heaviness in abdomen; flow with yawning and faintness. | Abortion, strangury, especially when subject to moles or fœtus is dead; flow black, clotted. |
| Complaints among widows. | Complaints among the sterile (subject to moles). |
| Dysmenorrhœa, sharp, stabbing pains in head or uterus, congestion to head. | Dysmenorrhœa, membranous, burning; lancinating deep in brain. |

(1) *Cantharis* is best adapted to nephritis vera with tendency to suppuration or croupous exudation. In Bright's disease, it owes its uraemic symptons to destructive inflammation, thus preventing the functional action of the kidneys. In *Apis* we would scarcely find a remedy for true nephritis, as it seldom acts on parenchymatous parts or causes suppuration or croupy (fibrinous) exudation. Its uræmia results from defibrinated blood, albuminuria. It claims precedence where the blood is the cause of the disease, Scarlatina, &c.

| APIS. | CHEST, ETC. | CANTHARIS. |
|---|---|---|
| Dropsy of chest, no inflammation; cannot see how can get another breath. Restless, can bend neither forward nor backward. | | Dropsy after pleurisy; chest so weak can make neither effort to breathe nor speak. Face expressive of despair, cold sweat; syncope. |
| Cough, awakes before 12 P. M.; expectoration difficult, scanty, tough, clear. | | Cough early on rising; expectoration difficult, tenacious, bloody. |
| Respiration hurried, painful, spasmodic; worse lying down, (cerebro-spinal diseases, &c). | | Respiration oppressed, with crampy pains in chest; better lying down (cerebro-spinal diseases, &c). |
| Weakness of air passages in diseases which devitalize the blood. Diphtheria, &c. | | Weakness of air passages, as from exhaustive inflammation or suppuration, &c. |
| Soreness of chest as if jammed, bruised. | | Cutting, burning, stitches in chest. |
| Palpitation not marked. Pulse full, accelerated or intermittent, or thread-like. | | Palpitation violent. Pulse full and *hard*, or intermittent and *hard*, or feeble, slow. |
| | BACK, LIMBS. | |
| Stiff back or weakness in the small of the back. (See kidneys). | | Stitches up the back to the axilla or into the abdomen, (2). |
| Hands blue, cold, in diarrhœa. | | Hands cold, in bladder diseases. |
| | SLEEP. | |
| Sleepless from nervous irritation; fidgetty. | | Sleepless from illusions of persons walking, striking bed, &c. |
| | FEVERS. | |
| *Scarlatina.* Both have kidney affections, dropsy, strangury, uræmia, &c. (See note 1). | | |
| Throat sore, with non-development of eruption; muttering delirium or sopor; nose dry, or discharge of white or bloody mucus. | | Throat covered with tenacious mucus; vitiated, frowning look, sleepless, great distress; nose dry, burning or discharge ichorous. |
| Chill, worse least motion; face and hands hot. Worse, warm room. | | Chill, worse rising from bed; face pale; sometimes resists warmth, but better therefrom. |
| Heat with muttering, unconsciousness; drowsy or sleepless; thirstless mostly. Better from uncovering. | | Heat delirious, talk of business or of the dead; great thirst; sometimes thirsty, yet averse to drink. Worse from uncovering. |

(2) *Cantharis* has the symptoms of neuralgia of kidneys, bladder, urethra, as well as of irritability. *Apis*, only those of irritability.

| APIS. | FEVERS. | CANTHARIS. |
|---|---|---|
| Intermittents, all stages marked; thirst during chill. | | Intermittents with strangury; thirst after chill. Chilly stage predominates. |
| Better if sweat is checked. | | Better *after* sweat. |
| Sweat not marked; alternate with dry skin; musk-like, in brain diseases. | | Sweat profuse; cold on hands and feet. (Collapse, &c). |

TISSUES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Skin, muscles, rigid. | Skin, muscles, lax. |
| Skin raises in welts; feels sore, bruised; burning, stinging. Hives. | Skin as if blistered or actually blistered; burns like fire. Blisters. Burns. Pemphigus. |
| Red areola around carbuncles, boils, ulcers; (erysipelatous) with burning, stinging pains. Gangrene. | Red areola around pimples, ulcers burn, tearing pains. Gangrene with vesicles. |
| Eruptions better washing. | Eruptions worse washing. |
| Inflammation of the periosteum. | Tearing in the bones. |
| Remission during the day. | Remission morning, evening until midnight. |

GENERALITIES.

*Apis* has *aggravation*, and *Canth. amelioration*, from warmth, warm air, after lying down, when growing warm in bed.

*Apis* has *amelioration*, and *Canth. aggravation*, from open air, cold washing, moistening the suffering part.

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| APIS. | MIND. | NATRUM MUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Fear of apoplexy; apoplexy more than paralysis, (1.) | | Fear of loss of reason; paralysis more than apoplexy. |

Both have ailments from fright with vexation; rage:

| | |
|---|---|
| If with jealousy. | If with reserved displeasure. |
| Fickle inconstancy; foolish gaiety, overstrained gaiety. | Sad, tearful, or alternately sad and excessively merry, (2). |
| Loquacious. | Taciturn. |

Both have absent mindedness, mental weakness, dullness, imbecility, weary feeling in the head.

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(1) *Apis* seldom causes paralysis, except from blood poison (Diphtheria, &c.), or from causes within the brain (tumors, apoplexy, &c). *Nat. mur.* causes paralysis from emotions, pains, onanism, excesses in liquor; hence from direct nervous exhaustion.

(2) The alternation of symptoms in *Nat. mur.* is very characteristic, and shows its efficacy in nervous diseases; especially hysteria.

| APIS. | MIND. | NAT. MUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Awkward; breaks things from clumsiness. | | Awkward; hasty; drops things from nervous weakness. |
| Vertigo when lying with closed eyes; nausea and headache; congestive from suppressed menses; faint when stooping, with revolving vertigo; evening vertigo after sleep; from sun or hot room; in the spring. | | Vertigo when rising, goes off if lie down awhile; congestive from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow or in pregnancy; faint if move; morning vertigo; from spirituous liquors; from straining eyes or close study. (3). |
| | HEAD. | |
| Nervous headache; must hold the head and eyes down; better in cold air. | | Same with constrictive pains, cutting; worse in cold air and while walking; eyes drawn together. |
| Congestion; pressure in forehead, relieved by pressure of the hand; throbbing and burning; worse, moving or stooping, (4). | | Congestion; like little hammers beating; pressure both sides of head like a vice; worse, rising or moving; (worse, waking); better from sweat. |
| | EYES. | |
| Staphyloma cornea. | | Suppuration of cornea. |
| Vesicles on the cornea; cornea smoky; profuse lachrymation; twitching of the ball; lids granular. Scrofulous ophthalmia from suppressed (itch) eruption; hence like *Sulph.* | | Acrid, corroding tears from the eyes; twitching of the balls and spasmodic closure of the lids. Dermoid tumor on edge of lid. Scrofulous ophthalmia, abused with nitrate of silver, (5); like *Ars.* |
| Obscuration of sight, with blind staggers or from opaque cornea. *Lachrymal sac* inflamed, (like *Puls*). | | Obscuration amaurotic, from debilitating, nervous losses. Fistula lachrymalis. |
| | EARS. | |
| Erysipelatous, redness of the ears. | | Ears red from congestion, together with otorrhœa, beating, throbbing. |

(3) The sun's heat seems to aggravate all symptoms of the *Natrum salis*. *Nat. mur.* gives us, especially, weak, faint feelings in chest and head when walking in the sun, and not so much vertigo as *Apis* or *Natr. carb.*

(4) Generally, *Apis* feels better if sweat is lessened. Perhaps this will be true of headaches.

(5) Yet *Apis* has cured sore throats after cauterization, and it may be, that it will apply equally well to the eyes.

| APIS. | NOSE. | NAT. MUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Dryness of the nose, or white, thick or acrid, bloody, fetid mucus. | | Thick mucus with loss of smell and taste. Membrane thickened. |
| Dry coryza, morning; fluent, evening. | | Alternate dry and fluent coryza. |
| Erysipelas of nose; œdematous. | | Red and swollen nose; numb. |
| | FACE. | |
| Neuralgia with or followed by impaired memory, (6). | | Neuralgia after quinine; pains produce paralytic symptoms. |
| Face pale, waxy or purplish. | | Face shining, yellowish or livid; one cheek red. |
| | MOUTH. | |
| Upper lip swollen, feels stiff. | | Upper lip swollen, feels numb. |
| Mouth inflamed, rosy-red; dry, as if burned; or vesicles mostly along the edge of the tongue; prickling in the tongue. | | Mouth inflamed, tongue and gums swollen, blisters; ulcers form more than in *Apis*; gums bleed; ptyalism; one side of the tongue numb, (7). |
| Tongue dry, white. | | Map tongue. |
| Saliva, tough, frothy. | | Saliva, copious, bloody or limpid. |
| | THROAT. | |
| Swallowing difficult from contractive sensation in the throat; from swelling; or from diminished power over the muscles of the throat. (Diphtheria). | | Swallowing difficult, as from a plug in the throat; from spasm of the pharynx (8); food goes down "the wrong way" or not at all; muscles of swallowing weak, speech impaired. |
| Throat dry, glistening; or œdematous; or gangrenous ulcers. (Scarlatina). | | Throat dry, yet constantly hawking mucus; putrid, ulcerated patches in the throat and on the gums. (Scorbutus). |
| Goître, with ovarian disease. | | Goitre, with chronic sore throat; glands worse coughing; swallowing. |
| | STOMACH, ETC. | |
| Nausea felt in the throat. | | Nausea felt in the stomach. |
| Longing for sour things. | | Longing for bitter things. |

(6) *Apis* has blind staggers, revolving vertigo, neuralgia, with deficient memory and hemiplegia, all symptoms of cerebral tumors. Will it be of use in their treatment? Many of the *Apis* symptoms point to organic brain changes.

(7) *Nat. mur.* has scorbutic symptoms, and always produces more excoriated, raw sensations than *Apis*.

(8) *Nat. mur.* always gives us crampy, colicky, spasmodic pains in nearly every locality. *Apis* offers more symptoms of vascular irritation. Both may appear in the treatment of hysteria, but *Nat. mur.* must ever cover the majority of cases.

| APIS. | STOMACH, ETC. | NAT. MUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Thirstless (dropsy), or drink little and often; drinking causes burning and nausea. | | Thirst constant; nausea after drinking. |
| Eructations bitter. | | Empty eructations; sour. |
| Appetite less, (with Diarrhœa). | | Hunger increased, often with lessened appetite. Hungry for supper. |
| Symptoms of acute catarrh of the stomach; burning; sensitiveness to least touch; soreness; diarrhœa, painless, yellow. | | Symptoms of chronic catarrh; cramp-pains; burning alternating with coldness; pressure, with nausea and sudden sinking of strength; sleepy after eating. |

ABDOMEN.

Both have a tightness of the skin across the abdomen from hip to hip:

| | |
|---|---|
| —worse raising the arms; ovarian. | —must loosen the clothes. |
| Abdomen feels sore, bruised, worse walking, or from least touch. | When walking, abdominal viscera feel as if loose, dragging. |
| Abdomen distended, œdematous. | Abdomen distended, with flatus. (9). |

BOWELS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constipation, stool very large; sensation as though something tight would break if too much effort is used. | Constipation, stool hard, dry, crumbling, fissures the anus; sensation of pressure from navel downwards, with leaden heaviness across the bladder and pelvis. (13). |
| Diarrhœa painless, bloody (dysenteric) or painless, yellow; worse in morning; emaciation with anasarca, indescribable weakness; hands blue and cold (Cholera Infantum) ascites. | Diarrhœa green, watery, bloody; worse during the day; emaciation most about the neck; eat well, yet grow thin; alternation of constipation and diarrhœa; abdomen sunken or distended. (9). |
| Hydrocephaloid symptoms, with Cholera Infantum. | |
| Hæmorrhoids small, protrude, cause smarting and much fidgetiness; urine very scanty. | Hæmorrhoids, with protruding rectum and much smarting; cutting in the urethra after micturition; herpes around anus. |
| Swelling of anus. | Prolapsus ani. |

(9) *Nat. mur.* causes emaciation, with hunger; constipation alternate with diarrhœa, etc., because the glandular system is diseased. *Apis* tends to produce dropsies, albuminuria, etc., because the blood is defibrinated.

(13) Crumbling of the stool seems to be the especial property of the muriates; at least, *Mag. mur.*, *Amm. mur.*, *Nat. mur.*, representatives of three different bases, have it; and *Kali chlor.* (*mur.*) has hard, *dry* stool, a favorable pre-disposing state.

| APIS. | KIDNEYS, URINE. | NAT. MUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Sore, bruised feeling in region of kidneys; painful stiffness, worse stooping; urine scanty, red, bloody. | | Tension and heat in region of kidneys, even while sitting; walking soon tires; urine with brick-dust sediment. |
| Incontinence at night and when coughing, with great irritation of the parts. (10). | | Incontinence night and day when coughing, walking or laughing. |
| Burning before and after urinating; strangury. | | Stitches in the bladder, burning during urination; cutting in urethra, after. |
| Urine scanty, albuminous, often like coffee-grounds. | | Urine generally profuse or like coffee-grounds, black. |
| Gleet, with gonitis (rheumatic subjects). Compare Note (5). | | Gleet green, (females) intensely itching; genitals (male) smell strong, humid, itching; herpes scroti et ani. After *Nitrate of Silver.* |
| | GENITALS. | |
| Sexual desire increased or, with widows, decreased. | | Excitement physical; weakness of the parts; impotence. |
| Embrace (female) causes pains in ovarian regions. | | Embrace weakens, coldness of joints, (11), (male); feels easy and light-hearted at first, later, ill-humored (females) (12). |
| Menses suppressed cause congestion to head, vertigo, delirium; awkward, constantly busy, but do nothing. | | Menses delayed cause bloody saliva, heat in face, heavy abdomen; congestion of head more *after* menses; hasty, impatient. |
| Vulvitis, erysipelatous; or eruptions stinging like bee sting. | | Vulvitis with falling off of the hair; pimples on mons veneris, and on border of hair, nape of neck. |
| Leucorrhœa profuse, yellow; green and acrid, with dysuria. | | Leucorrhœa with colic, white, thick, transparent, or green; when walking causing smarting and itching. (8). |
| Bearing down mostly in region of ovaries (congestive). | | Pressing from sides of abdomen in morn, must sit to prevent prolapse. |
| Tendency to dropsy, with uterine (and ovarian) diseases. | | Chlorotic symptoms with uterine diseases. |

(10) *Apis* suits vesicle irritability, with accompanying enuresis. *Nat. mur.* develops more a paralytic state, hence, no irritation. *Apis* may, perhaps, cause profuse paralytic enuresis with hemiplegia.

(11) This sensation, of coldness, compared wtth similar sensations, in other parts, will be found to run through the whole pathogenesis of *Nat. mur.*

(12) But, after the menses, *Nat mur.* gives us aversion to embrace, which has become painful from dryness of the vagina. The sadness so characteristic at this time, also helps to induce the aversion.

| APIS. | LARYNX, LUNGS, HEART. | NAT. MUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoarseness, rough voice, husky; phlegm difficult, scanty, clear; clergyman's sore throat. | | Hoarseness, with dryness in larynx and nose; accumulation of mucus mornings; in chronic cases, with sensation of swallowing over a lump. |

Both have been successfully used after abuse of *Lunar Caustic.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cough worse evening until 12 P. M.; after lying down; after sleep. | Cough worse evening after lying down; from motion. |
| Expectoration tough, scanty, must be swallowed. Cough causes soreness left pectoral region. | Expectoration yellow, blood-streaked, flat or sourish, seldom salt. Cough with cutting, (14) tearing in chest, bursting pain in head. |
| Breath fetid, (with headache). | Breath smells, (scurvy, &c.); hot. |

Both have oppression of chest worse in the room.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dyspnœa; does not see how he can breathe again. (Pneumothorax). Pain near heart almost arrests breathing. | Dyspnœa from manual labor; [Emphysema. (Hysteria?)]. Pains generally take away breath, and almost paralyze. |
| Must sit up; worse bending backward or forward, | When sitting erect, cough comes. |
| Suffocative fullness in larynx and chest, less constriction. | Oppression as if constricted or lungs were too tight, burning hands. |

Both have bruised feeling in the chest, (15) and both have emotions affecting the heart.

| | |
|---|---|
| Valvular disease of the heart; febrile excitement, distress, anguish, restlessness, yet no relief from change of position. Blowing with diastole. | Valvular disease; chronic forms, with weak, faint feeling, must lie down; fluttering heart, (16) worse lying on left side; cold feeling about heart from mental exertion; worse from least motion. |
| Pulse accelerated, full, or thread-like; if intermittent it is equal in volume. | Pulse at one time rapid and weak, at another full and slow; feel pulse all over least motion, irregular, intermittent, trembling. (16). |

(14) As comparable, we note cutting as a characteristic sensation in headache, cough, backache, urination. It is often combined with crampy pain.

(15) The bruised pains of *Nat. mur.* differ from those of *Apis*, lacking the extreme sensitiveness to touch, so characteristic of the latter.

(16) As comparable, mark under *Nat. mur.*, trembling pulse, fluttering heart, trembling hands when writing, limbs tremble when walk, trembles after siesta, fluttering in ear, tremor of lids, letters run together.

| APIS. | BACK AND LIMBS. | NAT. MUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Flashes of heat over the back, as though sweat would break out, with pain in the left ileo-sacral articulation. | | Throbbing in the small of the back; whole spine is over-sensitive to touch or pressure. |
| Spasmodic, rapid, painful respiration, with congestion of head and spine. | | Sensation of weight in back and shoulders, with dyspnœa. Spinal irritation. |
| Muscles of back feel stiff or weary; weak, must lie down. | | Paralytic weakness in the lumbar region. |
| Stiffness and swelling of the limbs (œdema). | | Stiffness, rigidity of a paralytic nature. |
| Rheumatism, inflammatory; worse in damp, cold weather; burning, stinging pains. | | Rheumatism, with less inflammation, but marked contraction of muscles, and especially hamstrings. |
| Tingling, with fiery burning at the points of the fingers. | | Tingling over all limbs; worse in tips of fingers. |
| Panaritium, burning stinging. | | Panaritium starts from a hangnail. |
| Hands blue, cold. | | Hands burn or are sweaty. |

Both have suppressed foot sweat.

SLEEP.

Both have sleeplessness from nervous restlessness, yet with *desire* to sleep; awaken agitated; awaken unrefreshed. The restlessness of *Nat. mur.*, is most marked in the legs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Awakens with a shrill shriek; hydrocephalic. (17). | Awakens as from fright, with throbbing all over; *headache.* |

Dreams, frightful, with disturbed respiration, occur in both. Only *Nat. mur.* has the true *incubus* and the symptom: "dreams of robbers, on awaking, will have house searched."

FEVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chill, afternoon (3–4 P. M.); begins in the chest. | Chill, morning (10 A. M.,) (18); begins in *back*, hands, feet, right side. |
| During chill, thirst; burning and oppression of the chest, as though he would smother. | During chill, persistent vomiting, debility, pale face. (C. Pearson). |
| Heat, with inclination to uncover. | Heat, with aversion to uncover. |

(17) The adjective, *Hydrocephalic* is used, because the symptom has occurred in children who had no real dropsy of brain, but were predisposed to that disease.

(18) *Nat. mur.* has also an evening chill, internal, as from want of animalheat. This often occurs in Chlorosis and kindred diseases.

| APIS. | FEVER. | NAT. MUR. |
|---|---|---|
| During heat, delirium with muttering, unconsciousness; diarrhœa; short breath; drowsy or sleepless. | | During heat, violent headache, stitches in the head; unconsciousness, blindness or blurred sight. |
| Sweat, scanty or alternate with dry skin. Urticaria. | | Sweat, copious, relieves all symptoms. Hydroa. |
| During apyrexia, pain under short ribs; sore limbs and joints large abdomen; swollen feet, scanty urine. | | During apyrexia, yellow face, stomach disordered; swollen liver, stomach; drawing in limbs. |
| Typhus, enteric; exanthematic; cerebral. Delirium, slides down in bed. Generally thirstless; if drink, takes only small quantities at a time; unconsciousness. | | Typhus versatilis; gastric symptoms; on getting up sink down to the floor. Unquenchable thirst, dry tongue; water tastes spoiled; nausea from drinking, unconsciousness. |

SKIN, BONES, ETC.

Both develop an urticaria, worse from violent exercise; with red spots on abdomen; stinging pains; lichen; prurigo; also eruptions with thin, scaly scabs. Impetiginous and other pustular eruptions belong more to *Nat. mur.*, as do also raw, excoriated eruptions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boils large; before suppuration, (20). | Boils small, especially blood boils; corners of mouth. |
| Punctured wounds become erysipelatous. | Wounds become painful, suppurate; pain in old scars. |
| Arthritic nodosities. | Arthritic contractions. |
| Muscles, as if jammed, bruised. | Muscles, as if torn from the bones. |
| Ulcers gangrenous. | Ulcers fistulous, phagedenic. |

Erysipelas appears in both, but predominately in *Apis*.

GENERALITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Complaints of children, women, (widows). | Complaints of old people. |
| Paralysis from pressure (in ovarian dropsy); from blood changes, (diphtheria); hemiplegia, (from serous effusion in brain); not so predominant as with *Nat. m.* | Paralysis from intermittents; from sexual excesses or other nervous exhaustion; from diphtheria; from anger or emotions; even from pains. |

(20) According to Virchow, the degeneration necessary for suppuration must occur in deep parts. Now, as *Apis* seldom influences parenchymatous parts, it seldom produces suppuration. (See Gross, *Apis-Lach.*)

| APIS. | GENERALITIES. | NAT. MUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Spasms from cerebral effusion; starting from sexual organs (in females). Hysteria. Mania of women. | | Spasms, chronic or hysterical. Come at full moon. Mania, especially when accompanied by paralytic debility, (19). |
| Spasms with unconsciousness. | | Spasms with full consciousness. |
| *Left* side predominately affected. | | *Right* side predominately affected. |
| Remission during day. | | Remission afternoon. |
| Sensitive to touch; over-sensitive to pain. | | Sensitive to touch, but numbness predominates. |
| Worse in heat of sun. | | Worse in sultry weather, (3). |
| Worse lying down; better rising from bed. | | Better lying down; worse rising from bed. |
| Worse drinking cold water. | | Better drinking cold water. |
| Better from wine. | | Worse from spirituous liquors. |
| Better uncovering; from wet applications. | | Better from wrapping up. |

*Apis* and *Nat. mur.* are complementary. First noticed by Dr. Hering, this has been confirmed by Drs. Raue, Lippe and many others. Chronic symptoms resulting from bee stings, will be cured by *Nat. mur.*, in a very high potency. Cases relieved by *Apis*, will be completely cured by *Nat. mur.*, when the symptoms concur.

---

| MERC. VIV. | MIND, HEAD. | MERC. CORR. |
|---|---|---|
| Forgetful. | | Stares at people, don't understand them. |
| Vertigo; things look black. | | Vertigo, deafness, cold sweat. |
| | EYES. | |
| Pupils dilated. | | Pupils contracted or angular. |
| Ophthalmia, catarrhal; exanthematic, when pustules form; pimples around inflamed eye; relapses from every cold. | | Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal, better than the *Vivus;* iris irregular, pink line around cornea; pus in ant. chamber; phagedenic inflammation. |
| Lids closed, with pustules on tarsi. | | Upper lid overlaps lower. |
| | FACE, MOUTH. | |
| Nasal discharge anterior; watery, corrosive. | | Nasal discharge posterior; discharge dries up, gluey. |

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(19) *Nat. mur.* produces alternate heaviness and lightness of the limbs; parts of the body move involuntarily, or move farther than intended; in walking, one side seems to advance farther than other. These point to disordered nervous centres; the latter, especially, to the cerebellum.

| MERC. VIV. | FACE, MOUTH. | MERC. CORR. |
|---|---|---|
| Saliva profuse, fetid. | | Saliva *acrid*, rarely ptyalism. |
| Ulcers in mouth, white, lardaceous; breath not so offensive as *Merc. corr.* | | Ulcers phagedenic; very offensive breath. |
| Upper lip swollen, dry, rough. | | Lower lip everted, dark red. |
| Sweat on the forehead; cold, oily or sour. | | Sweat on forehead; anxiety; fetid towards morning. |
| | THROAT. | |
| Sore throat; uvulitis, tonsils contain pus; saliva copious, stringy. | | Sore throat; uvulitis, when parts are *dark red*, burning; tendency to phagedena. |
| Of little use in diphtheria. | | Albuminuria after diphtheria. |
| Vomit bitter mucus; slimy, bloody. | | Vomit tough, stringy, albuminous mucus; dark blood. |
| Dysentery; when tenesmus is worse after stool; urine frequent and scanty. | | Dysentery, with more *burning* and bile; tenesmus vesicæ, hot or suppressed urine; cramps in calves. |
| Proctitis, typhlitis, etc., when abscess has formed. | | Same when, during stool, discharge of urine is impossible. |
| Chronic diarrhœa, (high potencies). | | Constipation, (highest potencies). |
| | URINE. | |
| Urine sour, pungent; mixed with blood, white flakes or pus, soon becomes fetid. | | Urine hot, bloody, contains brick-dust sediment; or purulent sediment. |
| Gonorrhœa when discharge is yellow-green, purulent. | | Gonorrhœa when phagedenic inflammation ensues. |

It is probable that in Phimosis, when the parts become dark red, burning, *Merc. corr.* will be the better remedy; and as this state oftenest occurs in Paraphimosis, it will be preferable here.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chancres simple, soft, superficial, regular, free and thick pus. | Chancres assume a phagedenic form, and secrete thin, ichorous pus. (Raue). |
| | FEMALES. |
| Leucorrhœa purulent, acrid, flocculent, lumps of mucus. | Leucorrhœa smelling sweetish, pale-yellow. |
| Menses profuse—too late. | Menses too early and profuse. |
| | CHEST. |

*Merc. viv.* is by far the better proved medicine in coughs, influenza, etc. But *Merc. corr.* is the remedy when, in bronchitis, there are severe, cutting pains in larynx; fauces dark-red, tightness across the chest, can hardly breathe. If

| MERC. VIV. | CHEST. | MERC. CORR. |
|---|---|---|

fauces are involved, *Merc. corr.* is to be preferred when swallowing is not so painful as is depressing the tongue, putting the tongue out; because the base is more affected than in *Merc. viv.*

EXTREMITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Limbs cold, clammy; or so sore can scarcely move them. | Limbs cold, muscles relaxed; purplish, with small, spasmodic pulse. |

FEVER, PULSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sweat cold, sour; often burns the skin. | Sweat cold, with anxiety; fetid towards morn. |
| Pulse generally full, fast, sometimes tremulous. | Pulse always weak, intermitting, tremulous. |
| Small-pox, with dysenteric discharge, great salivation; suppurative stage. | Small-pox when throat is so swollen and inflamed almost suffocate. |

TISSUES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Caries mostly. | Necrosis. |
| Suppurations generally profuse; laudable pus predominates. | Suppurations ichorous always; phagedæna; gangrene. |
| Nails yellowish. | Nails grayish. |
| Similar to *Aur.*, *Narcotics*, *Lach.*, *Sul.*, etc. | Similar to *Kreos.*, *Arg.*, *Nit.*, *Arum.*, *Ars.*, etc. |
| Complaints of women and children. | Complaints of men. (Burt). |

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| MERC. VIV. | CINNABAR. |
|---|---|
| Fretful, malicious. | Fretful. |
| Forgetful; headache sinciput. | Forgetful; headache vertex. |
| Symptoms predominate, left eye. | Symptoms predominate, right eye. |
| Coryza anterior nares. | Coryza posterior nares. |
| Ophthalmia, pustules on and around eyes; pustules on tarsi. | Condyloma of iris on border of pupil or eyelids. |
| Salivation, with sore gums. | Saliva, with increased urine. |
| Catarrhs; sensation of lump in the throat; rawness in throat and chest; nose runs a burning water; pain like a stitch through right chest. | Catarrhs; contraction in throat; dryness at night so can't sleep; nose discharges, posteriorly, a dirty, ropy mucus in morning; pain from ensiform cartilage diagonally, through chest. |
| Dry, conical fig-warts. | Fan-shaped fig-warts. |
| Chancres simple, uncomplicated; soft, free, thick pus. | Chancres neglected, badly treated, indurated; exuberant granulations; raised edges. |
| Bubo discharging thick pus. | Indolent bubo. |

*Cinnabar* cures when there is a combination of scrofula with syphilis, or syphilis and tuberculosis.

| MERC. VIV. | CINNABAR. |
|---|---|
| Worse after stool, tenesmus. | Pinching before stool, better after. |
| Anus burns. | Pimples around anus burn, itch. |
| Painful diarrhœa at night. | Painless diarrhœa at night. |
| Eruptions painful, on palms of hands. | Eruption on elbows, knuckles red. |
| Itching when warm in bed. | Itching all over, no eruption. |
| Pulse slow by day, increased at night. | Pulse slow forenoon, increased afternoon. |
| Sweat night, front of body. | Sweat at noon, between thighs. |
| Worse when alone. | Worse in company. |
| Worse cold air, evening air. | Worse in heat, better cold air. |
| Worse stretching. | Better stretching. |

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| MERC. VIV. | MIND, HEAD. | MERC. PROTO-JOD. |
|---|---|---|
| Both have anxiety, restlessness, etc. | | |
| Longs to go abroad for relief. | | Other symptoms better during care and anxiety. |
| Headaches, catarrhal, rheumatic, etc., worse open air. | | Headache from catarrh, etc., better open air. |
| Vertigo lying or walking. | | Vertigo when riding. |
| Discharge from nose, anterior nares. | | Discharge from posterior nares, mostly. |
| Catarrhs: discharges watery, excoriating, scurfy nostrils, bleed when cleansed; green, fetid pus; nose red, shining, swollen. | | Catarrhs: discharge whitish or bloody, posterior nares; nasal bones diseased, turbinated bones swollen, worse right nostril. |
| Catarrh of conjunctiva of eyes; relapses from cold; exanthema conjunctivæ. | | Catarrh of eyes, indicated in conjunctiva membranacea. |
| Tongue flabby; dry, coated black. | | Tongue yellow base; bright-red tip. |
| Sore throat; tonsilitis with suppuration, or slowly forming ulcers; best when pus has formed. | | Diphtheritic sore throat (1); patches limited, easily detached; ulcers on tonsils; tubercular sore throat. |

*Merc. viv.* produces ulceration of mucous membrane, but *Merc. jod.* seems to alter more the follicular glands, so that their secretions are tough, opaque; while those of the *Vivus* are tenacious, viscid. *Merc. jod.* cures tubercular sore throat because of its action on follicles, cheesy masses in sputum.

---

(1) *Merc. proto-jod.* may, perhaps, be of use in genuine diphtheria, but it is certainly the best remedy in the diphtheritic sore throats so common every winter. It differs from *Lach.* in being darker, more livid; like *Lach.*, the swelling is worse left side, and from empty swallowing; but it lacks the extreme sensitiveness to external touch about neck.

| MERC. VIV. | STOMACH, BOWELS. | MERC. PROTO-JOD. |
|---|---|---|
| Nausea with vertigo. | | Nausea with suffocation about heart. |
| Whitish, watery stools. | | Thin, brown stools, much froth. |
| Dysentery, much tenesmus, especially after stool. | | Best when there is griping, with little blood but much grass-green mucus. |
| Stool tenacious or crumbling. | | Stool tenacious like putty. |

| URINE, GENITALS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Urine copious, dark, sour. | | Urine copious, dark-red. |
| Emissions at night, bloody. | | Emissions when dream of urinating. |
| Chancres soft, pus free. | | Chancres indurated, scars hard. |

| CHEST. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ulcerated laryngitis, with profuse ptyalism; white patches. | | Ulcerated laryngitis, patches livid, purplish; discharge thin, offensive. |
| Bronchitis, bloody sputa; symptoms of influenza. | | Bronchitis, bronchial glands swollen; sub-acute cases. |

| SLEEP. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sleepless before 12 P.M. | | Sleepless before 1 A.M. |

| FEVERS, ETC., SKIN. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scarlatina, consecutive anasarca, ascites; genitals sore, inflamed. | | Scarlatina, lose voice, fauces purple, ulcerated; after *Lach.* |

*Merc. prot-jod.* is the better medicine in Scarlatina, Measles, etc., when parotids, cervicals and tonsils are indurated. (See Burt).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Seldom useful in typhus, except with sore, fetid mouth; pain in liver, with green-yellow stools, dark urine, yellow skin. | | Typhoid fevers with enlarged liver or spleen; torpor; paralytic languor; coma, even spasms, suppressed urine. |

| TISSUES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Itching when warm in bed. | | Itching all over, no eruption, comes in successive spots. |

| GENERALITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Worse during Fall. | | Worse in thaws, hence Spring. |
| Worse swallowing saliva, liquids. | | Worse saliva, or empty swallowing. |
| Averse to open air. | | Often better in open air. |
| Pains worse on motion. | | Pains better on motion. |
| Better in warm room, (not bed). | | Worse in warm room. |

*Merc. jod.* has aggravation from passive motion, but relief from active exercise.

| MERC. BIN-JOD. | MIND. | MERC. PROTO-JOD. |
|---|---|---|

[From MSS. of Dr. A. Korndœrfer, with additions.]

| | |
|---|---|
| Ill humor. | Destructive disposition. |

HEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pains in the head from below upwards. | Pains in the head from above downwards. |
| Pulsations and heat in vertex. | Increased throbbing, more in forehead. |

EYES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dimness of sight. | Black clouds float before the eyes. |
| Eyes inflamed, especially the right; bright light irritates so that must keep eyes closed; psorophthalmia. | Inflammation of Meibomian glands, with ulceration and adhesion of the lids in morning; inflammation and ulceration of the conjunctiva and sclerotica, elevated, granular surface. |

Both may be used in conjunctivitis.

NOSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coryza with profuse sneezing; right nostril worse; crusty eruption on the wings. | Coryza discharge white or bloody, mostly from posterior nares; turbinated bones diseased. |

EARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Catarrhal deafness improves. | Right ear feels closed, yet hears well. |

FACE, MOUTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Heavy, dull aching; first in the upper, then in lower jaw. | Soreness in the inferior jaw bone. |
| Unusual afflux of saliva. | Mouth, gums dry, sticky. |
| Small, sore spots on the lower lip, and soreness in the thin part of the cheek. | Eruption, fine and of a bright-red color; worse on the roof of the mouth. |
| Blisters on point of tongue. | Blisters back part of tongue. |

A yellow or yellow-white coat on the back part of the tongue, with tip and edges clean, is characteristic of *Merc. proto-jod.*

THROAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Diphtheria, with livid, purplish patches; discharge thin, offensive. | Diphtheria, with feebly organized patches, and great gastric, hepatic or intestinal disturbance. |
| Hawks up hard, green lumps. | Mucous expectoration. |
| Left tonsil swollen, velum elongated; scalded sensation; must swallow, from a collection of saliva and a feeling of a lump. | Both tonsils; mostly the right; burning sensation; must swallow, from a constant sensation as of a lump in the throat. |

| MERC. BIN-JOD. TASTE, APPETITE, ETC. | MERC. PROTO-JOD. |
|---|---|
| Wants food salted more. | Wants acids, sour things. |
| Wants to drink in small quantities. | Wants to drink large quantities. |
| Pains about the navel. | Burning about the navel. |
| Slight tenesmus after a thin, loose stool; urine hot. | Dysentery when the stool is of a grass-green. |

URINE.

Both have copious, red urine.

GENITALS.

Both have seminal emissions. In the *Proto jod.*, the patient may dream of urinating, and an emission follow. In the *Bin jod.* there is increased sexual desire, particularly on going to sleep.

CHEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry cough evenings; expectoration white, scanty. | Slight, hacking cough when inspiring; sputa not observed. |
| Sticking in the region of the heart. | Heart gives an occasional spasmodic jump. |

BACK, LIMBS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rheumatism worse mid-day, motion, putting on one's coat; less in the evening and night; pains more in the muscles. | Rheumatism worse at night in bed; worse writing, passive motion; pains deep seated in the bones. |

SKIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Itching not marked. | Itching very persistent. |
| Small fissures and cracks. | Sore spots which itch. |

GENERALITIES.

Aggravations are nearly the same in both. *Merc. proto-jod.* has more similarity with *Mercurius*; the *Merc. bin-jod.*, with *Iodium.* (C. Hering.)

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## THE MERCURIES.

EYES.

*Merc. viv.*, worse candle light; *Merc. sul.*, worse sunshine.
*Merc. Dulcis*, phlyctenular conjunctiva.
*Merc. præc. rub.*, croupous blennorrhœa, exudative stage; also ophthalmia neonatus, after *Cham.* and *Bell.*

MOUTH, ETC.

Only *Merc. cor.* has acrid saliva; only *Merc. sulph.*, black gums.
*Merc. viv.*, throat swollen dark red, tonsils swollen, suppurating; *Merc. præc. rub.*, throat bright red, œdema of larynx.

## THE MERCURIES.

*Merc. viv., corr., jod., sulph., cinnab.*, all have pain through right chest to back. (Family characteristic).

*Merc. viv.*, glands with fistulous ulcers; *Merc. præc. rub.*, herpetic ulcers; discharge profuse, bloody, sanious.

All are of use in syphilis. *Merc. præc. rub.* must be used in deep seated cases with mania or melancholy; fibrous tissues involved; brain involved.

*Merc. sulph.* in syphilis, with intense congestion of genitals and legs. In influenza, the choice falls on *Merc. aceticus*, when there is great tenesmus vesicæ, with intolerable cutting, burning in urethra during scanty urination; cutting with the last drop of urine.

*Merc. cyan.* is praised in true diphtheria. The tongue differs from that of the others by having yellow streaks on its base. By virtue of the combining *cyan.*, it affects the heart more than the others:—syncope, cyanosis; pulse weak, 130, with cyanosis; like *Hydrocyanic acid* it causes varices of legs. Dysentery is more malignant than with other forms; there are symptoms of gangrene of the bowels, icy cold skin and collapse.

*Buchner* says that the *Mercuries* are indicated in catarrhal dysentery. The *Solut.* for small children; *Dulcis*, lymphatic patients; *Bijod.*, strumous; *Præcip. rub.*, dry herpes; *Aceticus*, moist herpes; *Cyanicus*, adynamia, (like *Nit. ac.*) In *Merc. corr.*, patients bend and ride on all fours, from swelling of solitary glands.

The *Merc. sulph.* has more symptoms in common with *sulph.* than any, even *Cinnab.* (*Sulphide of merc.*) It should be selected accordingly. Its diarrhœa is early morn; the stools burst out in a hot stream of yellow water.

All the *Merc.* may appear in œdema, but the *Sulphate* has relieved hydro-thorax when all else has failed. (Lippe).

*Merc. præc. rub.*, suffocative fits at night on lying down, *while on the point of falling asleep, must jump up suddenly;* palpitation.

---

| CALC. CARB. | MIND. | CALC. PHOS. |
|---|---|---|
| Like mental work, but unable to perform it. | | Indisposed to mental work. |
| Self-willed, (children). | | Fretful, (children). |
| Bad news, vexation with dread or fear, cause return of catamenia; also *heavy* feet. | | Bad news causes sweat, indigestion. Vexation with vehemence causes *lameness*, loose bowels. |
| Anxiety more *mental*, (horror at twilight, conscience stricken, dread disease, insanity, etc.). | | Anxiety more *physical*, with sweat, bellyache; desire to change place; in change of weather. |
| Fears being alone, (must *see* his wife in the room). | | Likes to be alone. |
| Imbecility; silly or sad. | | Cretinism; indifferent; stupid. |
| Forgetful; chooses wrong words. | | Forgetful; writes the same word twice. |
| Vertigo worse ascending, walking in open air; looking upward; vertigo in young people. | | Vertigo rising from a seat, with leucorrhœa before catamenia; in old people; in the wind. |

| CALC. CARB. | MIND. | CALC. PHOS. |
|---|---|---|
| Heat on vertex, coldness on one (right) side; face pale, puffed. | | Heat on vertex running down to feet, (from the *Phos.*), coldness occipital, with crawling. |
| | HEAD. | |
| Headache worse from mental labor; washing in cold water. | | Headache better from mental labor and cold washing. |
| Sweat mostly on occiput and neck. | | Sweat mostly on brows and eyelids. |
| Eruptions spread from scalp to face; itching. | | Eruptions, ulcers on vertex, with cold crawling. |
| *Hydrocephalus* and -oid; fontanelle (anterior) open; head grows larger. | | *Hydrocephaloid* or -us; fontanelle (posterior) open; bones thin, brittle, (8). |
| Hair falls off, mostly on temples. | | Hair poor in quantity, or falls off. |
| | NOSE. | |
| Epistaxis worse morning. | | Epistaxis worse afternoon. |
| Coryza predominates, dry or obstructed, with pus; stench before nose; smell of brimstone. | | Coryza mostly fluent; fluent in cold, dry in warmth and out doors. |
| | FACE, MOUTH. | |
| Face pale, bloated. | | Face pale, sallow, earthy. |
| Dentition slow from beginning, or irregular; fat or, if emaciated, stomach remains bloated. | | Dentition slow, especially later teeth; emaciation; stomach flabby. |
| Sore throat, must swallow the saliva; worse from warm drinks. | | Sore throat worse swallowing saliva; better from warm drinks. |
| Sensation of lump in the left side of the throat. | | Uvula, tonsils, etc. feel weak, empty, (1). |
| | STOMACH, BOWELS. | |
| Hunger morning. | | Hunger afternoon, (4 P.M.). |
| Better after breakfast, (weakness). | | Worse after breakfast. |
| Cold food relieves. | | Ice cream, cold food, aggravate. |
| Enlarged abdomen in mesenteric tabes predominates. | | More frequently flabby abdomen, with mesenteric tabes. |
| Cholera infantum worse from smoked meat; long for eggs. | | Cholera infantum; long for ham-fat, bacon, corn-beef, (7). |

(1) This sensation of emptiness, weakness, runs through the whole remedy. It is probably due to the influence of the combining *Phos.* We find it in throat, abdomen, stomach, genitals, male and female.

(7) *Calc. phos.* has much more marked than *Calc. carb.*, a weak condition of the neck in children, head totters. Compare *Natr. mur.*, summer-complaint; *Verat.*, whooping cough; *Lyc.*, *Sul.*, etc.

(8) In tumors, ulcers, etc., which bear the closest resemblance, the *phosphate* is best when they appear on the occiput; the *Calc. carb.*, when on the sinciput.

| CALC. CARB. | STOMACH, BOWELS. | CALC. PHOS. |
|---|---|---|
| Stool white, sour. | | Stool green, much fetid flatus. |
| Hard, undigested, hot stools every day. | | Watery, hot stools every day. |
| Anal troubles (piles) alternate with head. | | Anal troubles (fistula) alternate with chest. |

URINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Urine deposits white, (calcareous). | Urine flocculent, (phosphatic). |
| Hæmaturia from checked piles. | Diabetes when chest is involved. |

The *Calc. carb.* does not materially alter the *quantity* of urine. The *Calc. phos.* causes copious emission, with weak sensation, (Diabetes).

SEXUAL ORGANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Erections too short during coition. | Erethism intense during coition. |
| Sexual excitement predominates, moral. | Sexual excitement predominates, physical. |
| Amorous dreams before the menses. | Nymphomania, erethism, before the menses. |
| Milk changed in quantity. | Milk changed in quality. |
| Prolapsus uteri, (like *Bell.*), with bearing-down pains. | Prolapsus uteri, (like *Phos.*), with weak, sinking feelings. |

Both appear in rheumatism, but only *Calc. phos.* has uterine displacement with rheumatic pains, worse in damp weather, or in changes from warm to cold; also dark catamenia in rheumatic females.

| | |
|---|---|
| Menses too early, too profuse, lasting too long; amorous dreams; throbbing in the head when ascending; anæmia; congestion of the head and chest. | Menses every two weeks, black, clotted; sexual desire; stiff all over when ascending; stitching pains in the left side of the head; griping and rumbling in the bowels. |

*Calc. phos.* may serve in menstruation during lactation.

| | |
|---|---|
| During pregnancy: pelvis feels lame all over; limbs feel heavy. | During pregnancy: pelvis painful in the sutures; limbs feel weak, trembling. |

*Calc. phos.* has "heartburn up into the throat; soreness right groin; kicking, quivering over the os pubis; pressing; aching in the neck of the bladder; drawing in the region of the navel to the sacrum;" hence, symptoms of pregnancy. *Calc. carb.*, on the other hand, seems to suit better the period of parturition,—"labor-pains when the uterus goes upward," etc.

| CALC. CARB. | LARYNX, CHEST. | CALC. PHOS. |
|---|---|---|
| Cough with rawness in the chest; tearing as if something were being torn loose. | | Cough with stitches in the chest; burning rising up into the throat, (2). |
| Asthma worse lying. | | Asthma better lying, (4). |
| Phthisis pulmonalis second stage, or even first stage in the plethoric young. Coldness between the shoulder-blades; night-sweats in the *first* sleep. | | Phthisis pulmonalis incipiens, burning *in spots*, hawking causes gagging; burning from the vertex down the whole spine; sweat towards morning awakens him. |
| | BACK. | |
| Spine curved; worse in the dorsal region or neck. Stool white, sour. | | Spine curved; worse in the lumbar region. |
| | LIMBS. | |
| Hip-disease, second stage; sweat on the head during sleep; scratches head impatiently when waking; desires boiled eggs; abdomen hard, bloated; diarrhœa, especially towards evening; glands of neck swollen. | | Hip-disease, third stage; it puts an end to the further destruction of the bone, stops suppuration, and promotes new organization. (Raue's Pathology). |
| Rheumatism from getting wet; from working in water, or from long continuance in the water. | | Rheumatic pains erratic; from wet or windy weather; from every cold; especially in females with prolapsus uteri, etc. |
| | SLEEP. | |
| Child awakens suddenly, and points to some imaginary object on the wall, (fontanelles open). | | Child awakens cold, screaming, grasping in agony towards the mother, (fontanelles open). |
| | TISSUES. | |
| Bones diseased, mostly in the whole epiphysis. | | Bones diseased in symphyses or sutures, (3). |
| Rhachitis, head sweats profusely; child fat or, if emaciated, stomach large; stool white, sour; legs deformed. | | Rhachitis, child thin, flabby all over; stool green or watery; legs bend outward. |

(2) These burning sensations are more marked in the *phosphate*, and tend to spread over considerable surface; but start in *spots*.

(3) The *Calc. phos.* causes so much irritation in sutures that we may here find a reason why it so often assists in forming a callus after fracture, by irritation (formative, Virchow) of the fracture, a sort of artificial suture.

(4) *Calc. phos.* ought to be considered in cyanosis neonatorum. It has many chest symptoms, worse when rising.

| CALC. CARB. | TISSUES. | CALC. PHOS. |
|---|---|---|
| Bones of the head (after injury) grow larger. | | Bones of the head grow soft, crackling, brittle. |
| Skin pale, watery, bloated or flabby. | | Skin dark-brown, yellow, flabby, (more like *Sulph*). |
| Warts turn into ulcers. | | Furuncles become ulcers. |

Both appear in scrofulous, sluggish, ulcers. The *Phos.* is preferable in ulcers from poultices of mustard.

| | GENERALITIES. | |
|---|---|---|
| Child makes an anxious face when raised from the cradle, (Cholera infantum). | | Child has suffocating spells, turns blue, bends head back when raised from the cradle, (4). |
| Resembles *Bell.*, *Sul.*, *Iod.*, *Nit. ac.* | | Resembles *Carbo. a.*, *Berb.*, *Sul.*, *Ruta.*, *Sil.* |
| Exhausted, *dizzy*, walking up stairs. | | Exhausted, trembling, walking up stairs. |
| Best in early childhood. | | Best in second dentition; old age, (5). |
| Better lying on the back. | | Worse lying on the back, (twitchings). |
| Better being touched. | | Worse from slight touch. |
| Better after breakfast. | | Worse after breakfast. |
| Better on rising. | | Worse on rising. |
| Better often from cold food. | | Worse cold food (ice cream, jellies, cold water). |
| Worse from mental work. | | Better from mental work. (6). |
| Worse washing. | | Better washing, (head). |
| Worse lying on side. | | Better lying on side. |
| Worse cold, wet weather. | | Worse same, and in wind. |

*Extract of letter from Dr. Neidhard.*—"*Calc. carb.* is used by me in diseases of infancy and childhood, particularly in enlargements and indurations of the sub-maxillary and cervical glands, as well as those of the mesentery; marasmus, tendency to hydrocephalus; innumerable cases of neuralgia affecting the head, worse cold air. *Calc. phos.* suits diseases of youth and middle age when the respiratory functions are chiefly affected. Bronchial coughs, and incipient turbercles are benefited more than by any other remedy. Attendant diseases of spine; fistula in ano. In the advanced stages of consumption, *Calc. hypophos.* is our only hope, and often relieves."

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(5) *Calc. phos.* like *Phos.* has many symptoms of old people; hence, *also children, who appear too old from disease. Calc. carb.* cannot be repeated with advantage in affections of the aged, (Hahnemann), except the potency be a very high one. (C. Hg.)

(6) *Calc. phos.* has complaints among school-girls, *growing* children, (like *phos. ac.*). They get anxious, restless, want to go home when at school, and to school, when at home; sighing, etc.

| ALOES. | MIND. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Hypochondriacal humor; worse in cloudy weather, while in pain, when costive. | | Hypochondriacal humor; worse all day, better in the evening, (1). |
| Anguish with ebullitions; principally abdominal in origin; hates people, repels everyone, peevish. | | Anguish with hot head; præcordial or abdominal; concern about one's salvation, health, or family; weeping, peevish. |
| Children chat and laugh. | | Children bold, quick, or listless. |
| Vertigo makes everything seem insecure. | | Vertigo as if the ground were shaking. |
| Ailments from chagrin. | | Ailments from mortification, with fear. |
| | HEAD. | |
| Congestion, with throbbing in the middle of the brain, cold feeling in the occiput; better from cold washing, and in the open air; worse in the warm room. Must sit up. | | Congestion, with burning, throbbing, buzzing, coldness in the vertex; worse from cold washing, and in the open air; better in the warm room. Must lie with head high. |
| Every step causes stitches in the temples. | | Every step causes pain through the head. |
| Scalp sensitive in spots. | | Scalp tender on the vertex. |
| | EYES. | |
| Half-shutting the eyes with headache. | | Closing eyes with headache. |
| Eyes glittering, prominent. | | Eyes generally sunken. |
| | EARS. | |
| Earache, with distress in the abdomen; congestion to the ears and head, with deafness from damp rooms, (2). | | Drawing in the ear during eructations; congestion to the ears, deafness preceded by too acute hearing. |
| Cracking in the ears when reading aloud. | | Cracking when chewing; cracking like a cord breaking. |

Both offer symptoms of congestion to the ears, with buzzing, burning, pulsating; especially is this true of those subject to hæmorrhoids.

| | NOSE. | |
|---|---|---|
| Nose red in the open air. | | Nose red in a warm room, (3). |
| Epistaxis on awaking. | | Epistaxis mostly afternoons. |

(1) *Aloes* also has cheerfulness in the evening, but it is most marked in *Sulph.*

(2) The aggravation of the earache, with abdominal symptoms, shows wherein these remedies agree. They both cause abdominal congestion, portal stasis.

(3) *Sulph.* has congestion to the nose in the cold air. It has red nose of a scrofulous origin, less frequently, from intemperance.

| ALOES. | MOUTH, THROAT. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|

Lips dry, red, chapped, scurfy, in both.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inflames uvula and *palatine arches;* worse yawning, empty swallowing, not from food. | Inflames uvula, *tonsils;* worse swallowing solids, and after eating. |
| Hawks mucus in jelly-like lumps. (Compare stool). | Hawks up mucus in hard lumps. |

TASTE, APPETITE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Taste earthy, like ink, bitter, sour, metallic. | Taste empyreumatic, bitter, sour, metallic. |
| Appetite for bread, beer, juicy things, apples. | Appetite for beer, brandy, (4) liquid food; averse to bread. |
| Hunger after eating, (5) 7 A. M., or 10 P. M., during diarrhœa. | Hunger all night, must eat, from 10 to 11 A.M. |
| If he cannot eat, weak with changeable pulse. | If he cannot eat, headache, weary, must lie down. |
| Nausea from motion. | Nausea riding. |

STOMACH, ABDOMEN.

It is in the abdominal organs that *Aloes* and *Sulph.* display their greatest similarities. They cause portal congestion, congestion of the liver, intestines, uterus. Hence appear tension, burning, pulsation, fullness; heaviness, vomiting of blood, inflammation, and even ulceration. These give rise to flushed face, ringing in the ears, hot mouth, red tongue, *red* lips, aphthous or ulcerated mouth, and even spinal congestion.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abdomen pains from a mis-step. | Abdomen pains from a strain, (integuments). |
| Flatulence; gurgling in the abdomen like water running out of a bottle; rumbling along the descending colon. | Flatulence; moving like the arm of a fœtus; rumbling through abdomen, mostly in the sigmoid flexure. |

(4) The *Sulph.* patient usually dislikes wine, because it is not "strong" enough. He is filthy, coarse in taste, as well as in habit. *Aloes* creates an unnatural appetite for beer, and is, hence, used in the adulteration of lager, ale, etc.

(5) The hunger after eating, in *Aloes*, arises from the torpid state of the stomach; it is not until *some time after a meal* that the nerves of the stomach are stimulated to the normal state, which would cause the impression of hunger.

**ALOES.** STOMACH, ABDOMEN. **SULPHUR.**

Although both remedies cause the passage of flatus, yet it is more characteristic of *Aloes.* The lower bowels, and especially the rectum, are full, heavy, and the stool is effected with much effort, resulting in a small escape of mucus, or fœcal matter, and immense quantities of wind.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stool contains jelly-like masses; stool like long, stringy bands, like pieces of flesh; bilious stool, bright, golden-yellow. | Stools consist of slime mucus, or frothy, white mucus; changeable in color; bilious stools greenish-yellow. |
| Musculature of the bowels relaxed: hard stool passes unnoticed; bowels move when urinating, passing flatus, moving, walking or standing. Sphincter ani insecure. | Musculature relaxed: stool involuntary or sudden, hurrying out of bed; stool when passing flatus; abdominal muscles weak, he cannot rise. Prolapsus ani. |
| Urging to stool, hurries out of bed, or in evening; hungry; bowels feel as if scraped. | Urging to stool, hurries out of bed in the morning; bowels feel as if tied in knots. |
| Before stool: colic about the navel; passing flatus; fullness and weight in the anus. | Before stool: cutting pains; rumbling of flatus, as if rectum would protrude. |
| During stool: numbness and weakness of the thighs; coldness general; hunger; vomit slime. | During stool: cramps in the limbs; chilly more in lower abdomen; hunger at all times; nausea. |
| After stool: urging; weight in the anus. | After stool: urging; prolapsus ani. |
| Stool worse hot, damp weather; staying in damp rooms; from chagrin; on awaking, 7 A. M., or 10 P.M.; ale relieves. | Stool worse in cold, damp weather; from evening air; early morning on awaking; at night (dysentery); ale aggravates. |
| Hæmorrhoids protrude like grapes; when urinating feeling as though bowels would move. | Hæmorrhoids of all kinds; burning in the urethra during micturition. |

URINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sediment yellow-red, mucous, or bloody. | Sediment dark-red, slimy, loamy, or bloody. |
| Urine increased; must rise often at night. | Urine decreased; increased or involuntary at night. |
| Urine of an offensive, ammoniacal odor. | Urine fetid, greasy pellicle on the surface. |

GENITALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Erections after urinating; sexual desire increased; worse after | Erections weak; sexual desire increased, but without physical |

| ALOES. | GENITALS. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| eating, (6). United the torn prepuce of a child. | | excitement. Cured many cases of phimosis. |
| Testes cold, scrotum relaxed, penis shrunken, offensive sweat on the genitals; wakes with urgency to urinate, and erections, (7). | | Testes cold, scrotum relaxed, penis shrunken, sweat offensive; semen watery; headache, hungry, weakness of the legs. |
| Gonorrhœal sequelæ: sticking, burning in urethra as far as the bladder; penis when erect, bent; epididymitis; discharge thin. | | Gonorrhœal sequelæ: scrofulous or psoric patients; strumming sensation in the testicles; epididymitis; discharge purulent or *white*. |
| | FEMALES. | |
| Fullness, weight, dragging in the pelvis; worse standing; better from cold washing. | | Fullness, weight, etc.; worse standing; worse from cold washing. |
| Menses too early; earache; drawing, labor-like pains extend into the thighs; fullness in the rectum. | | Menses *generally* too late, (8); labor-like pains in abdomen and back; toothache; lassitude of the limbs; urging to stool. |
| Abortion, with copious, mucous stools. | | Abortion with constipation; blenorrhœas. |
| | LARYNX, CHEST. | |
| Difficult breathing, with weak limbs, anxious going up stairs; must sit and sleep; blood leaves the surface. | | Difficult breathing from congestion, with trembling limbs, fainting; worse at night when lying. |
| Wheezing from smoking tobacco. | | Wheezing in a smoky atmosphere. |
| Voice hoarse, thick. | | More a deep-toned voice. |
| | BACK, LIMBS. | |
| Lumbar pains, worse sitting, better moving. | | Lumbar pains, worse walking than sitting. |

(6) Probably one of the best remedies to repress a too lively desire, especially in children, which only a few remedies do. (C. Hg.) *Sulph.*, on the other hand, is the best remedy for the ill consequences of onanism.

(7) *Aloes* gives the symptoms of sexual erethism with increased afflux of blood, and conversely with coldness, dwindling, etc., as results of venous stasis. The emissions are followed by increased excitement, micturition and stool; frightened at the least noise. *Sulph.*, with the same local weakness, gives us constitutional symptoms of more importance.

(8) That is, according to Bœninghausen; but *Sulph.* is now and then indicated in premature, profuse menses.

| ALOES. | BACK, LIMBS. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Paralytic weakness of the limbs, with weight in the pelvis; torpid bowels; stool passes with urine. | | Paralytic weakness of the limbs from spinal disease; no urine passes, (9). |

SLEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sleepless, with *activity of body and mind;* brain excited, urging to urinate, to defecate, sexual desire; sleepless from cold feet. | Sleepless, or "cat-naps;" awakens *often, becomes wide awake;* sudden jerking of the legs on going to sleep; sleepless from burning feet. |

GENERALITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Useful in severe, painful developments of chronic diseases. | The leading antipsoric remedy; helps the system to respond to medicine. |
| Hypochondriacal, sedentary, lymphatic, worse cloudy weather. | Hypochondriacal, sedentary, lymphatic, but quick in acting. |
| Lies on the side; worse when lying on the back. | Generally lies on the back, even if worse therefrom. |
| Antidotes: Vinegar, *Sul.*, *Nux v.*, and *Lyco.* (Earache). | Antidotes: *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Merc.*, *Chin.*, *Nux v.* |
| Similar to: *Sul.*, *Nux v.*, *Lyc.*, *Carbo. v.*, *Puls.*, *Sab.*, *Calc. c.*, *Cham.*, *Coloc.*, *Jalap*, *Phos.*, *Rheum.* | Similar to: *Puls.*, *Lyc.*, *Calc. c.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Acon.*, *Nux v.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus t.*, *Nit. ac.*, *China*, etc. |

*Aloes* and *Sulph.* are complementary; hence, when the first partially cures, the second completes the case. They have at least a hundred identical symptoms. In treating a chronic disease with *Sulphur* or allied remedies, *Aloes* does well to check acute symptoms appearing, after which *Sulph.* may be resumed. Many of the symptoms, especially those of the skin, are too near alike to bear differentiation.

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| BRYONIA. | MIND. | ANTIM. CRUD. |
|---|---|---|
| Irascible; easily angered; wants to quarrel. | | Disposed to be sad; impressible; weeping mood. |
| Concerned about pecuniary or household affairs; *dreams of the affairs of the day.* | | Sentimental, woful mood; concerned about the present or future; *ecstatic love.* |
| Dread of death; timid. | | Desire to shoot oneself. |

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(9) *Sulph., c. m.*, in repeated doses, every three hours for a month or more, caused paralysis of the legs, (Macfarlan). Since then it has several times benefitted cases of paraplegia from spinal disease. *Aloes* produces weakness of the thighs, with dysentery, apparently arising from pelvic pressure, and probably spinal congestion. Weakness of the wrists and ankles occurs in both remedies.

| BRYONIA. | MIND. | ANTIM. CRUD. |
|---|---|---|
| Children cross, irritable; want to be kept still. | | Children will neither be touched nor looked at. |
| Intellect weak; so forgetful, he drops what he holds. | | Intellect weak; threatened dementia, with complete apathy. |
| Vertigo as if rocked; vertigo when rising from bed, with nausea and fainting. | | Vertigo when going up stairs; vertigo with nausea, nose bleed and intense prostration. |

HEAD.

The forehead is the common seat of the headaches; fullness as if it would burst; nausea, loathing, white tongue. As exciting causes, both have: exposure to heat, taking cold, debauchery, rheumatism.

| | |
|---|---|
| Headache from washing the sweating face; from ironing; in the sun; in sultry weather, (1). | Headache from bathing; from the sun's rays, a warm room. |
| Stitches in the forehead, or one side; worse from any motion, (rheumatic). | Boring, crampy pains in the forehead, temples or vertex; worse ascending, (probably best in gout). |

In gastric headaches, *Bryon.* gives tongue white in the centre, or yellow; aggravation after awaking on beginning to move; *Antim.*, tongue as if white-washed all over, time less marked.

EYES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eyelids inflamed, sore from moving, or the least touch. | Eyelids inflamed, moisture and gum *only in the canthi.* |
| Eyes red, conjunctiva puffed, dark-red; pus. Worse in the sun. | Eyes red, dreads light on awaking; worse in glare of snow. |
| Glaucoma, (2). | Blindness; lids partly open. |

(1) *Bryon.* has aggravation from heat, especially from moist, hot, or *foggy* air. Such an atmosphere prevents the evaporation of the sweat; hence, *Bryon.* is worse from suppressed sweat; therefore, cold washing, by checking the sweat, aggravates. One element in the headache following ironing, is probably the steam rising from the hot iron when applied to the "sprinkled" clothing.

(2) The puffed conjunctiva and suppuration of *Bryon.*, correspond to ophthalmia neonatorum. *Bryon.* serves after operations on the eye when burning pains and vomiting follow. It is recommended in glaucoma; probably useful because of its resorptive power. *Antim.*, on the other hand, by reason of its aggravation of eye symptoms after awaking, deserves consideration in ophthalmia scrof., but only when the lids show the gum-like deposit in one or other canthus.

| BRYONIA. | NOSE. | ANTIM. CRUD. |
|---|---|---|
| Nose sore to touch, swollen; nostrils ulcerated, hardened crusts of mucus in the nose. | | Nose sensitive *to inhaled air; nostrils* and *corners of mouth sore, cracked, crusty.* |
| Nose bleed morning; after suppressed menses; headache. | | Nose bleed evening; after congestive headache and vertigo. |

EARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Earache worse *moving* or stooping; of best use when cold has checked an otorrhœa, headache following (after *Bell.*). | Earache with redness, heat and swelling; hence more like *Puls.*; pains are better from touch, (3). |
| Deafness rheumatic; but oftener oversensitiveness of hearing. | Deafness caused by suppressed ulcers or eruptions. (*Sulph.*) |

FACE, MOUTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lips dry, chapped. | Lips sore, crusty in the *corners*. (4). |
| Toothache in hollow teeth, but oftener in sound teeth; better lying on *painful side*, from pressure, from *cold water*; worse at night. | Toothache pre-eminently in *hollow teeth*; worse from the least touch, from cold water; better walking in the open air; worse at night. |
| Saliva increased; frothy, soapy. | Saliva increased, saltish. |

Dry mouth, though occuring in *Antim.*, belongs more to *Bryon.*, especially when associated with dry lips and throat, with thirstlessness and constipation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sore throat worse turning the head, (5); or touching the throat, (3); sticking pains. | Sore throat left side; hawking of mucus in the morning. |
| Voice rough, hoarse, nasal after measles, croup. | Deep bass voice, or aphonia. |

APPETITE, STOMACH.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Wine agrees;* longs for acids. | *Wine aggravates;* longs for acids, (6). |
| Worse from meat, if it causes flatulence; better from cold things; worse from vegetables. | Worse from fat meat, especially pork; worse from cold things; from butter. |

(3) In *Bryon.*, touch generally aggravates, pressure relieves. Similarly we find that an almost unbearable soreness remains after pains cease.

(4) Compare eyes and mouth, and we see the *corners* attacked in both; canthi inflamed; commisures of the mouth inflamed.

(5) Worse turning, because there are rheumatic pains in the muscles of the neck, hence it is very characteristic, *Bryon.* being a rheumatic remedy, worse from motion.

(6) Yet sour wine, vinegar, etc., always disagree; *Bryon.* has aggravation from sour-kraut or cabbage howsoever prepared.

**BRYONIA.** APPETITE, STOMACH. **ANTIM. CRUD.**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Adventitious appetite*, (7): wants uneatable things, things that cannot be had, or are not wanted if procurable; tobacco aggravates the toothache. | *Adventitious appetite:* few symptoms of abnormal craving; more commonly a disgust for all food; tobacco causes headache, hiccough. |
| Drinks seldom, but much at a time. | Drinks a good deal at night, less by day. |

Both have loss of appetite, even with empty stomach; the need of food is felt, but no desire. *Bryon.* also has canine hunger, demanding food little and often, (*the opposite of the thirst*). *Ant. c.* has a false hunger, not relieved by eating.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nausea when drinking water; when sitting up, (with faintness); after eating, even when food was relished; with anxiety; from eating too much. | Nausea after drinking wine; after smoking tobacco; repugnance to food; with vertigo; from eating too much. |
| Vomiting, with tongue white in the middle; dry mouth and no thirst; face bloated, yellowish; anguish; dry stools. | Vomiting continues, nausea ceases; tongue white; delirious; red, hot, face; drowsy, (child); hard stools. |

Both have cutting pains in the stomach, soreness to pressure, contractive pains. In *Bryon.*, the soreness is most acute, being worse from a *false step*, touch or coughing. We also find the characteristic pain as from a stone, worse from any motion; in *Antim.*, the pain is spasmodic and almost drives the patient to suicide (8).

STOOL, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constipation, stool too large, hard as if burned, brown; worse after castor oil. | Constipation, stool (large) hard or watery with solid lumps; worse in old people, (9). |
| Stool dirty, watery, undigested; worse in changes from cold to warm; in the morning when *beginning to move;* from taking cold; after fruits; from a cold drink when heated. | Stool watery, undigested; worse if overheated; at night and *early* morning; from bathing, especially in cold water; from cold water or cold food. |

(7) *Adventitious* in the sense of *acquired*. It is an unconscionable mistake to insert tobacco among the foods. Wine possessing nutritive properties, may be termed a food.

(8) This spasm is in keeping with the prevailing action of *Antim.*; thus we see why the nausea may cease, while the vomiting (spasmodic) continues. (Compare vomiting.)

(9) *Bryon.* has a nightly involuntary stool in typhus, and with old people.

| BRYONIA. | STOOLS, ETC. | ANTIM. CRUD. |
|---|---|---|
| Stools loose, brown, (children); worse from *moving*, even turning in bed; tongue yellow or white centre, blistered; vomit solids and drink immediately. | | Stools white, dry, irregular in shape (children); tongue white all over, blistered; after nursing child throws up a little sour milk. |
| Bilious symptoms predominate. Liver diseases. | | Gastric symptoms predominate, (10). |

*Antim. c.* also cures a flatulent state, when with the sensation of a copious stool, flatus passes, succeeded by solid fœces.

*Bryon.* has putrid stools, stools smelling like old cheese.

URINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Urine dark, red, hot, but no sediment. | Urine dark, deposits a red, sandy sediment. |
| Affects more the urethra. | Affects more the bladder, (11). |

GENITALS.

Both give us tenderness in the ovarian region worse from touch. In *Bryon.* it co-exists with, or follows shooting pains.

| | |
|---|---|
| Metritis, stitch pains; sometimes there are ulcers, which feel cold, (subjectively). | Uterine ulcers when there co-exists a discharge of *acrid water with lumps of pus*, (12). |
| During pregnancy, abdomen pains; burning in the uterus. | During pregnancy troublesome diarrhœa. |
| Leucorrhœa; pains in the limbs; mucous discharge. | Leucorrhœa watery, causes smarting down the thighs. |

(10) It may at times be of service to compare the organs affected by these two remedies. The bitter taste and vomit, brown offensive stools, yellow tongue, stitches in the liver, infrascapular (right) pain, &c., &c., point to the action of *Bryon.* on the liver. In *Antim. c.*, we have bitter taste, bitter vomit, loathing; but they evidently arise from the stomach, the spasmodic action of which may have caused a reverse motion, throwing the bile into the pylorus. Bœninghausen does not mention the *Antim.* as acting at all on the liver. Hence, we have: predominant liver symptoms, *Bryon.*; predominant gastric symptoms, *Antim. c.*

(11) *Bryon.* has burning in the urethra when *not* urinating, constriction during urination, passage feels too narrow, stitch pains, feeling as of a drop remaining after urinating; hence, Wahle recommends it in gonorrhœa. *Ant. c.* gives burning during urination, but it co-exists with mucous urine, copious at night, backache, "mucous" piles; hence, we find it useful in catarrh of the bladder.

(12) See how this compares with the characteristic constipation.

| BRYONIA. | GENITALS. | ANTIM. CRUD. |
|---|---|---|
| Menses early and profuse, blood dark-red; burning in the uterus; tearing in the limbs, (13). | | Menses profuse, blood dark; a peculiar pressure in the uterus as if something would come out. |

LARYNX, CHEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cough excited by irritation in the *epigastrium*; worse going into a warm room; in a damp room; becoming cold after being heated; after measles; vomits solid food as soon as he eats. | Cough excited by irritation deep in the *abdomen*; worse going into a warm atmosphere; in the burning sun; from the glare of the snow or fire; after measles, variola, varicella, etc.; vomits only liquids. |

Expectoration is nearly the same in both; the mucus in *Bry.* is difficult; in *Antim., c.* tenacious or *watery.*

The spasmodic coughs are very different. In *Bryon.*, the patient has a dry cough coming in *spasmodic shocks* as though striking the upper part of the windpipe; or, a *suffocating sensation forces him to spring up in bed and cough.* In *Antim. c.*, the cough begins hard, and comes so rapidly that the spells grow *weaker and weaker as if the fauces were closing.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Difficult respiration, the chest scarcely moves; worse from any motion; in foggy weather. Asthma. | Difficult respiration, with hot breath, burning pains; worse from raising the arms, (14). Asthma. |
| Pulse full, hard, quick; seldom intermitting. | Pulse irregular, now quick, now slow. |

BACK, LIMBS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rheumatism worse from warmth, motion, change of weather; parts red, shining or pale swel- | Rheumatism worse warmth and hot sun, working in water; parts swollen, red; metas- |

(13) *Bryon.* represents the congestive type; hence, we have burning in the uterus, headache, etc.; and if amenorrhœa obtains, nose-bleed, blood spitting, drowsiness, etc. By virtue of its power to form false membranes, we find it numbered among the remedies curing membranous dysmenorrhœa. In *Antim.*, congestions are rare, and we have symptoms of pressure, etc., expressing a spasmodic tendency which runs through the whole remedy.

(14) *Antim. c.* seldom causes ebullitions of blood as does *Bryon.* In the lungs we note venous hyperæmia; hence, the hot breath; deep breathing, from the sluggish circulation; pulse irregular, now fast, now slow, from the same cause.

| BRYONIA. | BACK, LIMBS. | ANTIM. CRUD. |
|---|---|---|
| ling; metastasis to chest, head, eyes. | | tasis to stomach, bowels, eyes, (15). |
| Prickling, stitches in the soles and heels when walking; they feel swollen, *tense*. | | Soles and heels very sensitive when walking, especially on the pavement. |

SLEEP.

Sleepiness in the daytime appears strongly marked in both. In *Ant. c.*, it is more in the *forenoon*. A comatose state characterizes both. We see it in *Bryon.* in many inflammatory diseases of chest, abdomen, etc., when the brain, sympathizing, induces a drowsiness, and the patient wishes *to lie perfectly quiet* We see it in *Antim. c.* expressed as drowsiness, with delirium, nausea, red face, the child worse *from cold bathing*.

*Bryon.* possesses, likewise, sleeplessness from ebullitions or pain; restless tossing, yet much worse from motion. Sleeplessness is less marked in *Antim*, (16).

FEVERS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Intermittents, gastric symptoms; much thirst; low spirited and impetuous; chill in the evening, with heat of the head, red cheeks; chill right-sided; heat, dry burning; sweat profuse, grows worse from the least motion. | Intermittents, gastric symptoms; little thirst; melancholy, woful mood; chill in the day, about noon; shivering in the back, with icy-cold feet, the body being sweaty; heat with sweat, which drying, leaves the skin hot; sweat periodical, (17). |
| Sweat day or night, oily, sour. | Sweat every other night, inodorous, (17); same hour. |
| Measles, with inflammatory symptoms if the eruption delays. | Measles, with vomiting if the eruption delays. |

(15) *Antim. c.* has more symptoms of gout; *Bryon.* more of acute rheumatism. Both have gastric symptoms as concomitants. With *Antim c.*, we note white tongue, alternate diarrhœa and constipation, spasm of the stomach, vomiting; gout from rich food. With *Bryon.*, we have constipation, tongue white in the middle, nausea, etc. In deciding between the two, the character of the disease, whether gouty or rheumatic, may decide, although the symptoms are ever paramount.

(16) It must be borne in mind that in the restless, sleepless state, so common in inflammatory fevers, *Bryon.*, when well chosen, will speedily induce a tranquil sleep, to disturb which, by unwarranted repetition, would be to spoil the cure.

(17) Periodicity is marked in *Antim. c.* Complaints return after weeks; every other day, etc. In ague, *Antim.* resembles more *Puls.*; *Bryon.*, more *Cham.*

| BRYONIA. | TISSUES. | ANTIM. CRUD. |
|---|---|---|
| Induration of cellular tissues, (as after boils, abscesses, &c.) | | Skin tends to thicken and harden, (as in corns, &c.,) (18.) |
| Corns with tearing pains in change of weather, (rheumatic, as it were.) | | Corns, *horny*, hard, mostly on the soles of the feet. |
| Swellings, (abscesses, tumors, &c.,) tense, pale or red, shining. | | Swellings, hot, smooth, hard or *spongy*, (as in fungus artic.) |
| Emaciation. | | Obesity, (19.) |
| Petechiæ. | | Gangrene. |
| Tends more to dry, scaly eruptions, (dandruff, &c.,) (20.) | | Tends more to pustular eruptions. |
| Nettle-rash, worse in change of weather; pains in the legs. | | Nettle-rash; gastric derangements; cramps in the legs. |
| Eruptions (in measles, scarlatina, &c.,) suppressed or retarded, cause *dyspnœa*, bronchitis, meningitis, &c. | | Eruptions (in measles, &c.,) if suppressed, cause *nausea*, vomiting, headache, &c. |
| Light hair. | | Dark hair. |
| Burning in the veins. | | Pulsations in the veins. |

Both suffer from the sun. *Antim. c.* from its heat or glare; *Bryon.*, especially when the weather is sultry and hot.

Both are adapted to the diseases of old people.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Worse* bathing when over-heated; *better*, warm baths. | *Worse* from cold bathing; not worse from warm. |

*Bryon.* has *aggravation*, and *Antim. c. amelioration* from cold air, after rising from bed or from a seat, walking in the open air.

*Bryon.* has *amelioration*, and *Antim. c. aggravation* from pressure, lying on the painful side, in wet weather.

| ANTIM. CRUD. | MIND. | LYCOPODIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Melancholy about one's present or future; woful mood. | | Melancholy about one's salvation; scrupulous conscientiousness. |
| Child will be neither touched nor looked at. | | Child *suddenly* becomes obstinate; awakens cross. |

(18) Similarly, *Ant. c.* develops a polypus (of the bladder) and attacks the nails, making them grow in splits with *horny* spots.

(19) The *Kalis* produce a bloated, flabby state; *Calc. c.*, *Sil.*, *Caust.*, *Baryt.*, &c., present enlarged abdomens; *Senega*, *Ipec.*, *Kali bich.* are adapted to fat children; but few medicines suit general adiposis better than *Ant. c.*

(20) Yet so superficial a comparison should not prevent one from using *Bry.*, if weightier symptoms concur, as in small-pox, &c.

| ANTIM. CRUD. | MIND. | LYCOPODIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Depression of spirits; or ecstatic mood. | | Depression of spirits; or angry, proud, imperious. |
| Physical suffering produces a suicidal mood. | | Physical suffering produces a disgust for life, (1.) |
| Mind weak, almost idiocy. So apathetic, has no wants and is unconscious of the voided stool; sits speechless, aimlessly pulling his cravat; gastric weakness. | | Mind weak as from over-taxing the brain. Indifferent; talks well on abstract ideas, but forgets familiar objects; misplaces letters and names; great exhaustion, (2.) |
| Vertigo with nausea; nose bleed and intense prostration when ascending the stairs. | | Vertigo with nausea, when looking at anything which turns or when walking by a rail-fence, (3.) |
| | HEAD. | |
| Stupefying headache, worse in the evening; nausea. | | Stupefying headache, worse from 4 to 8 P. M.; dry mouth and lips. |
| Rheumatic headaches, with tearing, boring or crampy pains into forehead, vertex or temples; worse going up-stairs; *nausea.* | | Rheumatic headaches, with tearing pains into the temples, face, eyes or teeth; worse rising from bed; fainting, (4.) |
| Losing hair from nervous headaches. | | Losing hair from abdominal diseases, parturition. |
| | EYES. | |
| Eyes inflamed, gum in the canthi; outer canthus sore, moist. | | Eyes inflamed, with pus so copious as to puff out the lids; eyelids ooze, (5.) |
| Worse from the glare of the sun, or fire, or snow. | | Worse from the light of a candle or lamp (after *Calc. c.*) |

(1) In *Antim.* we find colic, headache and skin diseases, with propensity to shoot or drown oneself. In *Lycop.* the disgust is an element of hypochondriasis, so prominent in those who suffer from liver diseases.

(2) The *Antim.* state is one of fatuity; the *Lycop.* arises in constitutions greatly exhausted, after apoplexy, typhus, or in cases of incipient cerebral softening. It may also play a good part in aphasia.

(3) When looking at something new, as at a new carpet with curious patterns, when rapidly passing a picket-fence, when walking along serpentine paths, cause vertigo, *Lycopod.* helps.

(4) Both have relief in the cold like their co-relative *Puls.* If gastric symptoms predominate after *Puls.* has but partially relieved, *Ant. c.* may follow. If the pains still extend to the face after *Pulsat.*, (which by the way is all but specific for these pains,) *Lycopod.* may be given.

(5) Both remedies have an affinity for "corners;" corners of mouth, canthi, folds of skin, &c., but it is more characteristic of *Antim.* to give inflamed canthi, and more of *Lycopod.* to produce purulent conjunctivitis.

| ANTIM. CRUD. | EARS. | LYCOPODIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Heat, swelling, pain; better from touch, (otitis similar to *Pulsat.*) | | More for *otorrhœa* after otitis or *exanthematic* fevers, (6.) |
| | NOSE. | |
| Dry catarrh with nose obstructed in the evening and nostrils sore, *cracked and crusty.* | | Dry catarrh, *cannot breathe at night with the mouth shut;* incrustations high up in the nostrils, (7.) |
| | FACE. | |
| Eruptions on the face, scabs *yellow-green* and *hard, crack* and pus gushes out; *corners of mouth cracked, crusty.* | | Eruptions on the face, scabs *thick* which ooze a fœtid pus; affects more the *lower* lip, but also the corners of the mouth. |
| Countenance sad, woful, even stupid. | | Countenance sad, deep furrowed, or jaw dropped, eyes dim, (8.) |
| Facial muscles twitch, child delirious, drowsy, hot. | | Facial muscles alternately expand and contract, also alæ nasi, (9.) |
| | MOUTH, THROAT. | |
| Mouth dry or saliva flows; much thirst at night. | | Mouth and tongue dry without thirst. |
| Ptyalism, saliva salt. | | Saliva dries on lips and palate. |
| Toothache in *hollow-teeth;* worse from cold water; better walking in the open air. | | Toothache with gum-boils, swollen cheek; better from warm applications. |
| Tongue as if white-washed or blistered. | | Tongue dry, blisters under the tip; ulcers; tubercles. |

(6) Both cause deafness from suppressed eruptions, ulcers; *Lycopod.* more from checked otorrhœa. *Lycopod.* also relieves a nervous deafness alternating with oversensitiveness to noises, (*Sul.*)

(7) *Lycopod.* develops an acrid, corroding coryza with heat in the forehead and headache, (scarlatina, &c.) This has not been noticed under *Antim.* The former proves curative in ozæna with orange-yellow discharge, the nearest approach to which in *Antim.*, is a yellowish mucus hawking from the posterior nares. The latter has all the symptoms worse from *inspiring cold air.*

(8) *Lycopod.* gives us here the symptoms of incipient cerebral paralysis, which catastrophe it will prevent in typhus, scarlatina, apoplexy, &c. The dim, *watery eyes* and rattling breathing, distinguish it from *Nux.*, *Opium*, *Lach.*, &c.

(9) This far famed "fan-like" motion of the nostrils must be distinguished from the expansive effort to get breath common to *Tart. emet.*, *Ars.*, and perhaps any medicine causing severe dyspnœa. In *Lycopod.* it is *an alternate contraction and expansion, a muscular oscillation* which runs through the whole pathogenesis. Thus interpreted, it will prove a God-send in many alarming diseases.

| ANTIM. CRUD. | MOUTH, THROAT. | LYCOPODIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Like a plug in the throat; left side worse; hawk yellow mucus. | | Throat as if contracted; throat worse *right* side; hawk bloody mucus, (10). |
| | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | |
| Hungry even after eating. | | Hungry soon after a meal. |
| Worse from butter, fat meats, especially pork; long for acids, (yet worse therefrom). | | Worse from flatulent food; from oysters, (yet great longing); long for sweets. |
| *Adventitious appetite:* Few longings, generally disgust for food. Tobacco causes headache, hiccough. | | *Adventitious appetite:* Longing for tobacco; or averse to smoking. Tobacco causes impotence. |
| Gastroses with agonizing burning in the pit of the stomach; cramps drive to suicide; cannot bear the least touch; worse or caused by wine, acids, bathing in cold water. | | Gastroses with burning into throat or pain *into the back, alternate contraction and relaxation of the stomach*, (9, 10), disgust for life, (1); worse or caused by adulterated coffee, sour beer, wine, *oysters, heavy bread.* |
| After eating, *eructations tasting of the food;* inflated abdomen; hunger continues. | | After eating, rumination; *full to the throat after a mouthful*, (11); sensation as if fasting. |
| Not many liver symptoms; bilious vomit from regurgitant bile in the course of gastric irritation, (12.) | | Many liver affections; gastric states associated with icterus, swollen liver, gall-stones, &c. |
| Colic with *high colored urine, hard stool*, (children); from over-eating; from lead; child will not be touched or looked at. | | Colic with *crying before passing red, sandy urine*, (children); from drugging the mother; child awakens cross, kicking. |
| Stool difficult from extreme size, much urging during stool; sensation as of a copious stool when flatus passes, *later solid fæces.* | | Stool difficult from constriction of the anus, urging long after stool; sensation as if much remained with *painful accumulation of flatus.* |

(10) Here again comes the same alternation of contraction and expansion referred to in note (8). In *croup*, diphtheria, pneumonia, &c., we have *alternation of suffocation and free intervals; loose cough by day, suffocation at night.* Among the tongue symptoms, we find that this same tendency makes the patient say O when he means A. Again, he thrusts his tongue snake-like out of his mouth *and moves it to and fro, or like a pendulum.* Compare *Sulph., Cup. acet., Cham.*

(11) It must be remembered that this fulsome condition is quite common, but is characteristic of *Lycopod.*, when bitter taste and pressure on the liver concur.

(12) We find only tension in the right hypochondrium, which may indicate a slight hyperæmia, such as occurs physiologically after a meal or from over-eating.

| ANTIM. CRUD. STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | LYCOPODIUM. |
|---|---|
| Stool *white*, dry, irregular in shape, solid particles floating in the liquid. | Stool *pale*, putrid smelling, often mixed with hard lumps, (13). |
| Diarrhœa during pregnancy, watery, morning and night; nausea and persistent vomiting. | Diarrhœa during pregnancy, worse from 4 to 8 P. M.; nausea when riding; earthy face. |
| Hæmorrhoids with much discharge of yellow mucus; so fidgetty, can hardly keep still. | Hæmorrhoids, pain for hours after stool; pain worse when sitting. |
| Hæmorrhage from the bowels; blood dark; the discharge contains *solid lumps;* alternate diarrhœa and constipation. | Hæmorrhage from the bowels; blood bright; feeling as of *fermentation in the bowels;* inveterate constipation. |

URINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Frequent and copious urination at night, with mucous discharge; pain in the small of the back; catarrh. | Frequent at night, scanty by day; urging with flow of milky, purulent *offensive* urine, relieving all the symptoms, (14); catarrh. |
| Urine involuntary with cough. | Incontinence at night. |

GENITALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atrophy of the testicles. | Indurated testicles. |

Both have increased sexual desire or *impotence*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Menstrual blood dark or fluid with lumps. | Menstrual blood bright at times and again black; lumpy, fluid. |
| Amenorrhœa after a cold bath; after becoming over-heated. | Amenorrhœa *chronic*, after fright with anger. |
| Pressing in the uterus as if something would come out. | Pressure on bladder or rectum, pressing in the vagina when stooping. |
| Ovarian region tender to touch; white tongue. | Boring, stitching pains in the ovaries; better after urinating. |
| Leucorrhœa of acrid water, containing solid lumps; causes smarting down the legs. | Leucorrhœa in gushes, *pains across abdomen from right to left;* jerking of the limbs causes itching of the labia. |

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(13) In *Lycop.* the pale hue denotes deficient bile, hence the odor; in *Antim.*, the white is undigested milk, and of course, occurs only in children. They also throw up a little sour milk after nursing.

(14) *Lycopod.* is of great use in diseases of the urinary organs. We find backache, pressure on the bladder, renal colic with pain from right groin to bladder, &c., &c., *all relieved by urination.* In children we find holding the hands to the lower abdomen, crying *impatiently, relieved by urination.* Both have red sandy sediment; but *Lycop.* answers best for calculi, gravel.

| ANTIM. CRUD. | GENITALS. | LYCOPODIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Alternate diarrhœa and constipation; gastric symptoms; ecstatic, sentimental mood, all with genital troubles. | | Obstinate constipation with incarcerated flatus or flatus of the womb, (15); temporal headache as if screwed, (8, 9); sad, tearful, all with genital troubles. |

LARYNX, CHEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Voice lost or weak when overheated; rough voice. | Hoarse voice, sounds weak, husky, (16). |
| Cough worse morning, in rays of sun, warm room, after exanthematic fevers; excited by irritation in the abdomen; expectoration of tenacious mucus mixed with dark blood, flat tasting. | Cough worse 4 to 8 P. M., in warm room, wind, after (membranous) croup; excited by irritation as from sulphur in the trachea; expectoration of bloody mucus or *lemon-colored*, green, tastes salt. |
| Breathing deep, sighing, suffocating; breath hot; suffocative catarrh, old people, burning in the chest. | Breathing *short, rattling*, (*children*,) oppressed; suffocative catarrh with danger of paralysis of the lungs. |

BACK, LIMBS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rheumatism with white tongue, nausea, great thirst at night; pains are worse from warmth, hot sun, working in water; muscles and tendons painfully shortened; especially the biceps flexor cubiti. | Rheumatism with sour belching, nausea in early morning, flatulence; pains worse at night, better in warmth, (17); muscles and joints rigid, feel numb; especially finger-joints and *insteps*. |
| Soreness of the soles of the feet and heels from walking, especially on the pavement. | Soreness and swelling of the soles of the feet and ankles from walking. |
| Stiffness of the knee, (fungus of the knee.) | White swelling of the knee. Lippe. |
| Inflammation of the heel. | Rhagades of the heel. |

SLEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drowsy, (child) hot, delirious, face red; worse after a cold bath. Drowsy in the *forenoon*. | Drowsy, lies in a stupor, rattling breathing, (child) jaw dropped, face pale. Drowsy all day. |

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(15) We find under *Lycopod.* circumscribed, *changing* tumors in the abdomen, which may be caused by shifting flatus, but which may also answer for "phantom" tumors in hysteria.

(16) *Lycopod.* also offers difficult speech from thickness, (nodosities) or paralysis of the tongue.

(17) Better from the warmth of the bed, but worse from warm poultices.

| ANTIM. CRUD. | SLEEP. | LYCOPODIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Dreams pleasant, amorous; or frightful, causing him to start. | | Awakens with a *scream*, will not be left alone; jerks the limbs, asleep or awake, (18). |
| | FEVER. | |
| Chill, with thirst (for beer;) or thirstlessness; shivers over the back, feet icy cold. | | Chill preceded by thirst; chill accompanied by numb hands and feet. |
| Heat from the least exercise. | | Sweat from the least exercise. |
| Morning sweat with shivering of the tips of the fingers. | | Morning (and night), sweat with cold face. |
| Partial cold; nose internally icy cold. | | Partial cold; one-sided; *one foot cold the other warm.* |
| In intermittents, mood woful; vomit bitter. | | In intermittents, mood tearful; vomit sour. |
| Measles, scarlatina, &c., preceded by convulsions, drowsiness; earache. | | Measles, scarlatina, &c., with coma, threatened cerebral paralysis; otorrhœa and deafness. |
| Fever from over-heating or bathing; gastric type. | | Fever from getting wet (feet); bilious type. |
| | TISSUES. | |
| Corns *horny*, hard, mostly on the soles. | | Corns inflamed, pulsating, tearing. |
| Eruptions green, *hard*, horny, purulent. | | Eruptions with thick crusts which *crack; fœtid.* |
| Horny warts. | | Pedunculated warts. |
| Skin hardens, becomes *horny.* | | Skin like parchment or *moist in the folds*, (intertrigo). |
| Nails split, grow horny. | | Hang-nails. |
| Ulcers around warts. | | Ulcers from varicose veins. |
| Obesity or emaciation. | | Upper part emaciated, lower part distended, (19). |
| General dropsical swellings. | | Dropsy, especially of the ankles goes from r. to l. (Heart disease). |
| Venous hyperæmia; pulsations in the veins. | | Ebullitions; circulation as if stopped in the veins. |

(18) *Lycopod.* has legs involuntary spread asunder and then pressed together; jerking arms or legs up and down; involuntary nodding the head backward and forward. Compare (9, 10). The screaming mentioned above, is very characteristic, even in hip disease, (*Stram*).

(19) *Antim. c.* prefigures a rather robust, corpulent patient, but predisposed to gastric disturbances. *Lycopod.* portrays a patient of keen intellect, but of feeble muscular development, lean and predisposed to pulmonary and hepatic diseases. In chest symptoms it so favors *Phosph.*, that one might suppose it the preferable medicine when the *Phosph.*, though seemingly well chosen, aggravates. With a sallow face, gray expectoration and neglected or maltreated pneumonia present, the choice for *Lycopod.* is certain.

| ANTIM. CRUD. | TISSUES. | LYCOPODIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Exanthema miliary, *pustular*; like nettle-rash. | | Exanthema moist, scurfy, suppurating; like nettle-rash, (20). |
| Boils (perineum). | | Boils point of nose, forearm, (21). |

GENERALITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Left side predominant. | Right side predominant. |
| Dark hair. | Light hair. |
| Worse in *moonlight*. | Worse at new moon. |
| Worse every two or three weeks; alternate days. | Worse on alternate days; 4 to 8 P. M. |
| Worse in the sun and glare of snow. | Worse in snowy air. |

*Antim. c.* has *aggravation*, and *Lycopod. amelioration* from ascending, stooping, eructations, uncovering.

*Antim. c.* has *amelioration*, and *Lycopod. aggravation* from wrapping up warm, sitting.

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### ACTEA RACEMOSA.—CAULOPHYLLUM.

*Actea rac.* (misnamed *Cimicifuga*) has many symptoms in common with *Caulophyllum.*

In uterine diseases, *Actea* has the general character of *constant* pains, *tonic* spasms; *Cauloph.* of *intermitting* pains, *clonic* spasms. *Actea, ceteris paribus, renders labor easier when given in the last month. Cramp pains in the groins, stitches* (either as after-pains or with undilated os); *Cauloph. helps when the patient seems so weak, she cannot develop labor-pains. Actea* causes a marked general soreness; tenderness in the hypogastrium with *dysmenorrhœa; Cauloph.* causes intermitting crampy pains all over, hypogastrium, bladder, chest, &c., with *dysmenorrhœa.*

*Sleeplessness* is well marked; but only *Actea* has numbness all over preventing sleep; *Cauloph.* causing intense atony, is preferable in sleeplessness from nervous relaxation.

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(20) Hence *Antim.* corresponds to measles, small-pox, prickly heat, bites of insects, &c.; *Lycopod.* to tetter, eczema, erythema. But of course the *subjective symptoms when present, must ever decide.* Thus in scarlatina, sopor, rattling breathing, &c., would indicate *Lycopod.*, no matter what was the eruption.

(21) *Lycopod.* cures large boils, especially when they do not mature but remain blue.

### ACTEA RACEMOSA.—CAULOPHYLLUM.

*Actea* excels in inflammations with nervous excitement; though causing often weakness, it shows a tendency to keep up irritability; nervous tremor; nervous chill (*many cases in the first stage of labor*, [*Gels.*]) before the menses; trembling from debility, yet cannot bear the least noise, touch or motion, &c. *Cauloph.* excels in relaxation with uterine displacement, resulting in paralysis; paralysis from enervation.

*Leucorrhœa* is cured by *Actea*, with *continuous* bearing down pains; by *Cauloph.*, (*often in pre-pubic cases*) when it is profuse as if from *atony* of the mucous membrane. Similarly, *Actea* causes diarrhœa with *tenesmus; Cauloph.*, profuse, watery, *painless.*

*Rheumatism* affecting the belly of the muscle; metastasis to the heart, call for *Actea;* of the small joints of the hand; metastasis to the nape of the neck, panting, delirium, call for *Cauloph.*

*Papular* eruptions appear under *Actea;* "moth" spots under *Cauloph.*

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ACTEA RACEM., rheumatism of the belly of the muscles, or of the lower extremities; ACTEA SPICATA, only of the small joints.

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### COFFEE, TEA, COCA.*

*Coffee* increases the intellectual activity; congestions. *Tea* does the same with excessive garrulity; nervousness.

*Coffee* renders the arteries tense; tense fibre; stomach feels tight after food; pulse quick but *force* lessened. *Tea* renders the arteries lax; stomach as if it would sink; pulse intermits.

Give *Coffee* as a drink when weary from travel in the heat, *with deprivation of food;* also in diarrhœa from overwork with *too much care.*

*These comparisons of some hygienic value, are taken from the N. A. J. H. Vol. III. No. 11, with some additions. The *Coca* must not be confounded with cocoa. It is the plant used by the natives to aid them in the ascent of the Andes, not a beverage.

### COFFEE, TEA, COCA.

Give *Tea* as a drink for the bad effects of a walk in the sun, especially when followed by difficult breathing.

Give *Coca* in fatigue from climbing mountains, especially in old, short breathed persons, and in states of the atmosphere when *the barometer stands low.* All three increase the nitrogenous bodies by diminished tissue waste, (less urea, uric acid, &c.) Hence *Tea* and *Coffee* are injurious to the young but beneficial to the old.

*Coffee* should be used by wine drinkers; *Tea* by beer drinkers. (C. Hering).

*Coffee* and *Tea* stimulate the intellect; *Coca*, the motility.

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### BADIAGA.*—BELLADONNA.

(Mainly from MSS. of J. B. BELL, M.D.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Mind almost always is clear, active. | Not inclined to talk or *fast* talking; nervous anxiety. |
| Headache unchanged by posture. | Headache worse lying; better bending head backwards. |
| Pains in the eyeballs. | Photophobia. |
| Sounds as of distant artillery. | Humming and roaring in the ears. |
| Fluent coryza. | Bleeding from the nose. |
| Face ashy or lead colored; blue under the eyes. | Face red or pale, or alternating. |
| Mouth dry with thirst. | Mouth dry without thirst. |
| Cough spasmodic with forcible expectoration flying out of the mouth; better in the warm room; excited by a tickling as from sugar dissolving in the larynx; worse afternoon and evening. | Cough spasmodic, dry, worse at night and on the slightest motion; excited by tickling in the throat as if from down or as if from constriction of the larynx, (1); worse evening and just after 12 P. M. |

*Pronounced Bad-yah-ga.

(1) *Bellad.* is one of the few medicines having relief from sweets; sugar lessens the burning in the œsophagus. *Spongia* has the sore throat worse from sweets, and here *Badiaga* gives us the sensation of melting sugar, a by no means uncommon symptom. I agree with Dr. Bell, who asserts that *Bellad.* is more frequently indicated in spasmodic croup than the famous trio *Acon.*, *Spong.*, *Hepar.* The child awakens about 11 P. M., face red, eyes suffused, expression anxious, there is *constriction of the glottis, crying with the cough which frequently ends with a half suppressed sneeze.* Soon the

### BADIAGA.—BELLADONNA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Palpitation of the heart *from the least elating thought or emotion*, (2). | Palpitation of the heart after sleeping, after 12 P. M., with loud pulsations in the temporal arteries. |
| *Worse* while swallowing solids, on moving the eyes, in the afternoon. | *Worse* while swallowing liquids, looking at bright things, afternoon and after 12 P. M. |

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### BADIAGA.—SPONGIA.

(Contributed by J. B. BELL, M.D.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Headache severe yet mind unaffected; better in the morning and worse after breakfast. | Headache with moroseness; worse in the morning and better after breakfast. |
| Headache with inflamed eyes. | Headache and the eyes feel cold. |
| Noise like distant artillery. | Hardness of hearing. |
| Coryza fluent; or sneezing; worse left side. | Coryza dry, hoarseness. |
| Sore throat, worse from swallowing solids. | Sore throat, better from swallowing. |
| Diminished appetite. | Ravenous appetite. |
| Urine high colored and reddish. | Urine frothy or saffron colored, yellow, white red. |
| Cough spasmodic, caused by tickling in the larynx as from melting sugar; expectoration of a viscid mucus flying out of the mouth, afternoons; better in a warm room. | Cough deep, hollow, caused by feeling of a plug in the larynx; expectoration tough, yellow, hardened, mucus generally swallowed, mornings; better after eating. |
| Palpitation of the heart, sitting or lying, *from any elating thought.* | Start up with palpitation, *anguish, bellows murmur with each beat.* |
| Glands enlarged, hard, inflamed or suppurating. Inguinal glands; left side. | Glands enlarged, but generally little pain or inflammation. Testes and cord enlarged. |
| Indicated in fat children. | Indicated in children and women. |
| Aggravation 1 to 8 P. M. | Aggravation afternoon and before 12 P. M. |

little patient drops off to sleep, to shortly awaken with the same symptoms. If with these symptoms the cough is *brassy*, simulating membranous croup, *Kali brom.* But we just as often have a croup with swelling of the mucous membrane, when neither Bœninghausen's three, nor *Bellad.*, *Kali. brom.*, will do much good. The spasmodic form generally follows dry, cold (northwest) winds; the other occurs in damp, wet weather. The choice then falls on such medicines as *Iod.*, (black eyes, moist but deep cough, wheezing); *Brom.*, (blue eyes, suddenly awaken, hoarsely cry for water, which relieves); *Ipecac.*, (in changes in winter from northwest to warm south winds, rattling cough, &c.; child fat); *Arsenic*, (hives suppressed by damp, give croup), &c.

(2) No medicine acts so well here as *Badiaga.* Compare *Coff.*, *Acon.*, *Phos.*

## BADIAGA.—SPONGIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Worse lying on unpainful side. | Better lying on unpainful side. |
| Position does not affect the head or chest symptoms. | Better lying flat, (head); better sitting, (chest). |
| Worse lying long in one position. | Better lying in the horizontal position, head low. |
| Worse moving the eyes. | Worse looking intently. |
| Worse stormy weather. | Better in stormy weather, (1). |

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## LILIUM TIG. — SEPIA. (*)

Mental symptoms almost identical.

HEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Headache from forehead to occiput. | Headache from occiput to forehead. |
| Fear of insanity. | Fear of apoplexy. |
| Taciturnity. | Loquacity. |

STOMACH, ABDOMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drinks often and much. | Usually thirstless. |
| Longs for meat. | Averse to meat. |
| Smarting after stool, (like a cathartic.) | Tension ani after stool. |
| Urine retained causes oppression of chest. | Urine retained; anxiety, pressure on bladder. |

FEMALE ORGANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Absence of feeling in head; wild looks when menses cease to flow. | Mania caused by too profuse menses. |
| Menses generally scanty; cease when sitting down, flow while moving about. | Menses generally profuse; they flow only in the morning. |
| Leucorrhœa, *brown*, yellow, excoriating; worse after menses. | Leucorrhœa green or milky, excoriating; worse before menses. |
| Bearing down, funneling toward the vulva or anus; better from support. | Bearing down over whole pelvis; must cross the limbs. |
| Burning (less stinging), cutting in the ovaries; congestion. | Stinging in the ovaries; congestion. |
| Slow recovery after confinement; lochia too long; uterus remains large; must support the vulva to prevent everything from escaping; at times better, at other times, worse, from riding. | Slow recovery after confinement; lochia very fœtid; become "pot bellied;" must sit down and cross legs to prevent prolapsus; always worse riding (horseback.) |
| Mammæ tender; *cutting through to left scapula.* | Mammæ sore, hard lumps; stinging pains; cracked nipples. |

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(1) *Spong.* requires that the patient shall feel better in wet weather and worse in dry, cold weather. E. A. F.

(*) It is not a little singular that the isomorphic group, of which *Sulphur* is the type and *Sepia* an analogue, should find such similar drugs in the *Liliaceæ* and analogues; thus *Sul.* and *Aloes; Phos.* and *Cepa.; Ars.* and *Allium Sativum;* and here, *Sepia* and *Lilium.*

| LILIUM TIG. | MALE ORGANS. | SEPIA. |
|---|---|---|
| Sexual excitement; emissions followed by difficulty in fixing the mind; choose the wrong word; irritable; blurred sight. | | Emissions followed by vertigo, irritability, sensitiveness to damp weather; *mental exhaustion.* |

CHEST, HEART.

Both affect similarly the venous system; both cause congestive asthma, pulsations all over the body; congestion to heart, worse from motion, better from pressure and rubbing; in both is there chilliness combined with internal heat in the chest.

| | |
|---|---|
| Becomes worse if retain urine; sighing relieves; uterine troubles, pain through left mamma to back; dragging of all the viscera. | Comes on when awaking from sleep; uterine and hysterical, followed by jerking in one side. Hard, teasing cough. |
| Heaviness in the region of the heart, worse after eating. (2). | Intermitting beats of heart after eating. |
| Pain as if the *heart were alternately squeezed and relaxed.* | Palpitation with intense stitching pains in the left chest. |
| Congestion to the heart; pulse weak; heart feels *full to bursting;* taste of blood; faint; chills run down from face to chest; heart feels cold in the open air. | Congestion to the heart; bubbling in left chest as if hæmoptysis were coming on; burning in the face; beating felt in the pit of the stomach. |

GENERALITIES.

Both suit the weakened system, especially that of the female; fearful about one's health; hurried, nervous, fidgetty; so nervous the least excitement causes cold, clammy hands, palpitation, &c. In both, the cause of the debility seems to consist in a relaxation of the ligamentous structures, serous sacs (3) and veins. The first two causes account

(2) The heart symptoms of *Lilium* occurred late in the proving and are hence very characteristic. They seem to be mostly attended with congestive symptoms, and are linked with the urine disturbances. But they occurred in both sexes and exhibit strong resemblance to organic disease.

(3) Dr. Hering taught long ago that serous membranes, containing little or no air in their sacs, acted by suction in keeping viscera in place. *Acon.* seems to excite them, *Sepia*, *Iodine*, &c., relax them.

for the empty, gone feelings; weak knees (even cracking in *Lilium*, from deficient synovial fluid); prolapsi, &c. The last explains the readiness to portal stagnation, (*Sepia*) fullness of the chest, heart and veins of the extremities. The most important distinction besides those already given, is the following; because so characteristic of the respective remedies:—

Remission *forenoon*. | Remission *afternoon*.

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### PULSATILLA.—LILIUM TIG.

*Pulsatilla* and *Lilium*, although unlike in their general indications, bear the closest resemblance in their action on the veins. They have the same fullness of veins, chest and heart; worse in the evening and better in the open air. Heart feels too full of blood, with weak, feeble pulse, faintness, inclination to take a deep breath. Such symptoms often occur in enlargement, involving the right heart.

*Pulsatilla*, though feeling chilly, finds relief in the open air and from walking; *Lilium* finds relief in the open air (except headache); but the cold air makes the heart feel icy cold; motion aggravates. If the urine is retained, the congestion seems aggravated.

*Lilium* like *Pulsa.*, causes scanty menses; but the former has irritable mood; wants to die and yet knows not why; solicitude about health; absence of feeling in the head with amenia; longs for meat; diarrhœa hurries her out of bed in the morning. *Pulsatilla* has gentle, tearful mood; wants to die, but fears it; solicitude about health and salvation; mania with amenia; averse to meat; diarrhœa after midnight. Remission, in *Lilium*, *forenoon*; in *Pulsa.*, *midnight, until noon*, (except diarrhœa).

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### MYRICA CERIFERA.

*Digitalis*, according to Hale, antidotes the jaundice caused by *Myrica*.

### MYRICA CERIFERA.

By diminishing the secretion of bile, both develop symptoms of cholæmia; drowsiness, stupor, languor, slow pulse, jaundice, yellow eyes, swollen, heavy lids, clay-colored stools, frothy, brownish-yellow urine, &c.

In both we find indifference, sadness, irritability. Only *Myrica* has, "thinks himself better than any one else."

*Digitalis* causes serous or jelly-like secretions from the mucous membranes, *easily detached.* Aphthæ, stomatitis with fœtid or sweetish saliva. *Myrica* causes thick, vitiated mucous secretions, *difficult to detach.* Stomatitis with spongy gums, fœtid mucus, mouth coated with an *adhesive coating difficult to loosen.*

Both give weak, sinking feeling in the epigastrium after eating; *Digitalis*, specifically *after breakfast; Myrica*, better from rapid walking.

In *jaundice*, *Myrica* has ash-colored stool, drowsiness, slow pulse, but increased in intensity; dull aching liver; dragging in back; tongue dirty, yellow; catarrh of posterior nares. *Digitalis* differs in having clean tongue or tongue covered with easily detached slime; pulse slower than the beating of the heart; hardness in region of liver; yellow in corners of eyelids.

Both cause palpitation while lying on the left side; constriction of chest; tickling cough, made worse by lying or by talking. But *Myrica* produces an audible pulsation (more like *Chelidonium*); *Digitalis* exhibits the quick, but small pulse of the weakened heart, laboring under the superadded pressure of the body.

*Myrica*, with its slow but intensified pulse, shows the system temporarily weakened by blood poisoned with bile, health returning with the resumption of hepatic activity; *Digitalis* gives us an enlarged liver made so by organic heart disease, the enervating bile but intensifying the weakness of organic defect.

## PTELIA TRIFOLIATA.

PTELIA TRIFOLIATA has many symptoms in common with *Bry.* and *Nux v.* All have weak mind with bodily languor; peevish, irritable; senses too easily impressed by external objects; hence, worse from noise, light, smells, conversation, smell of food, &c. Gastric headache; stomacace; pharyngitis; disgust for meat; hepatic congestion and hepatitis; ascites, (except perhaps *Nux*); dysenteric stool; constipation with hard, dry stool; jaundice; catamenia too soon; urine red, high colored; red sediment, (except *Bry.*); stitches in various parts, worse moving, speaking, breathing; headache with cough; rheumatism, wandering pains; nettle-rash with gastric disorder; languor, must lie down; limbs weak with nausea, &c.

*Ptelia* stands between *Bry.* and *Nux v.*, and *Arn.*, in gastro-bilious diseases. Like *Bry.*, it has hepatitis better lying on *right* side; but the stitch pains do not appear with the least attempt to breathe, only in *deep* inspiration; and the stool is dry, hard, small, while *Bry.* has stool *large*, dry. *Nux v.*, is worse lying on painful side and has large stool.

With *Arnica*, it has eructations like rotten eggs; aversion to meat and longing for acids; but eating causes epigastric pain and sensation of goneness; not fullness, as in *Arn.*

*Nux vomica* has a similar periodic aggravation of gastric symptoms (3-4 A. M.); but *Ptelia* has aversion to fat; *Nux* a longing. *Ptelia*, predominating bitter taste; *Nux*, more sour taste; *Ptelia* feels the effects of food at once; *Nux*, an hour or two after a meal. (Duodenal Digestion).

*Ptelia* causes dysenteric tenesmus appearing before and *after* stool; in *Nux*, tenesmus ceases after stool.

*Ptelia*, stool small, hard balls; *Nux* and *Bry.*, stools too large.

### PTELIA TRIFOLIATA.

*Ptelia* causes dry mouth, cracked lips; but the saliva is increased and saltish. Tongue shows red papillæ and feels scalded with prickling. Drooling at night. *Bryonia* has dry mouth, thirst; saliva frothy, soapy; mouth better when moistened, (because "child does not like to take hold of the breast; but when once its mouth is moistened, it nurses well.") *Nux v.* has the drooling, but saliva is then bloody; voice is altered as if something were being held in the mouth.

In fevers with bilious symptoms: *Ptelia*, hot sweat on *forehead;* sweat relieves; (pulse quick, weak or irregular). *Nux*, cold, clammy sweat on face; sweat aggravates; worse in open, cold air; (*Ptelia*, better: pulse full, hard). *Bryon.*, nausea better lying; (*Ptelia*, worse): less chilly in open air; pulse regular.

*Ptelia* is *worse:* warmth, mental work, fat food, meat, lying down, early morning; and *better:* open air, (except chest) acids, rising from bed, during continued motion.

*Bryon.* and *Nux.* are *better:* warmth, lying; and *worse:* continued motion, open, cold air, acids.

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### MERCURIUS. MIND. SILICEA.

In both remedies is found a desponding, melancholy mood. Anxiety, in *Mercury* seems to be caused by ebullitions, by alcholism, &c.; the patient wants *to escape from the house, to go abroad.* Under *Silicea* it is a part of *nervous weakness*, which cannot bear even normal stimuli. But under *Mercury* we find an irritability, even vehemence, and a *malicious, suspicious* state contrary to *Silicea*, which represents a *bland*, tearful, *yielding* mind.

The sensorium is weakened even to dementia. Under *Mercury*, weak memory results from congestions, from abuse of spirits or external injuries, or from syphilis. In extreme cases, the patient does all sorts of foolish things, laps his own spittle, takes people by the nose, &c., &c.

**MERCURIUS.** MIND. **SILICEA.**

Under *Silicea*, weak memory results from nervous weakness (2), exposure to wet, excessive study, &c. In some cases, the patient sits counting pins, thinks he is in two places at the same time, &c.

HEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Head aches generally worse in bed at night, from sweat; pains like a *hoop* around the head. | Head aches generally, better warm in bed; worse at night; seem to *ascend the spine* into the head. |
| Head-sweat oily, sour; forehead icy cold; worse *in the heat of the bed.* | Head-sweat sour, profuse, general over the head; *better covering the head.* |
| Eruption mostly fore-part of head; scratching causes bleeding. (See Tissues). | Eruption back part of head and behind the ears; scratching causes burning. |

EYES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amblyoptic symptoms from inflammations, congestions, &c.; letters move when reading; using the eyes causes stinging soreness; worse from the glare of the fire. | Amblyoptic symptoms reflex, nervous, &c.; from the uterus, lungs, suppressed discharges; letters look pale; using the eyes causes vertigo; worse from daylight. |
| Paroxysms of blindness; pupils dilated. | Momentary blindness; pupils contracted. |
| Inflammatory affections when pus or pustules form; pimples far around; pains are cutting, stinging. | Inflammatory affections; threatened perforation of the cornea; *fistulæ*: pains like stitches from the forehead into the eyes. |

EARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deafness with roaring in the ears; swallowing, or blowing the nose relieves; meatus always moist. | Deafness with gurgling, fluttering in the ears; relieved sometimes by a loud report in the ears; mastos red, swollen. |
| Otitis when ulceration has begun; tearing pains (1); inner ear feels cold; purulent otorrhœa. | Otitis with stitches *out* of the ear; *itching* of the middle ear; otorrhœa with caries. Otitis interna (often in scarlatina). |

NOSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fluent coryza, discharge excoriates (influenza); chronic forms with green pus, inner surface of *wings* red, scabs; pains, fever, &c., eustachian tubes obstructed. | Nose generally *dry*, obstructed (chronic forms); *acrid, corroding discharge* (as in scarlatina); scabs *high up* in the nostril; eustachian tubes *itch.* |
| Nose red, swollen, *shining* with itching. | Point of nose *itches intolerably* without swelling. |

(1) Tearing must ever be a characteristic here; for it expresses the same tenesmus feeling so marked in the *Mercury* dysentery.

| MERCURIUS. | MOUTH, THROAT. | SILICEA. |
|---|---|---|
| Toothache; dentine inflamed; gums swell, become white, suppurate, bleed; gum-boils. | | Toothache; periosteum inflamed; gums show fistulous openings, oozing thin, offensive ichor. |
| Upper lip swollen (as in scrofula). | | Upper lip hard (as in cancer). |
| Glossitis; whole tongue inflamed, even suppurating. | | One-half swollen; indurated; as in carcinomatous disease. |
| Tongue black; shows prints of teeth. | | Tongue coated brown; sensation of a hair on the tip. |
| Tonsilitis, &c., when ulcers form slowly; *when pus is present, and the abscess needs maturing;* worse, swallowing liquids and saliva. | | Tonsilitis, &c., *when the abscess will not heal,* or when each effort to swallow involuntary distorts the face; swallowing pains when there is no inflammation, (2). |
| Fetor from the mouth. | | Fetor in the morning, (3). |
| Parotids swollen; *pale;* stinging pains. | | Parotids swollen; *hard;* indolent. |
| | STOMACH. | |
| Vomit *mucus*, *bile*, food; sweetish rising, faint (as from worms). | | Vomit *drink*, food; nausea when over-heated; vomits as soon as he drinks, (4). |

(2) This dysphagia is a part of a general characteristic of *Silicea:* the patient is weak, mentally and physically; he has not strength of mind to resist, hence is yielding; swallows slowly; is tired; drags the limbs; his fœces are expelled with difficulty, even slip back; as a child, he is slow in learning to walk; in a word, he is in a semi-paralytic state.

(3) Clinically, these remedies differ greatly here; *Merc.* presents a picture of scurvy, aphtha, &c; tongue shows imprint of teeth; when indurated, it is the result of inflammation; gums are ulcerated, white, &c., hence the fetor. In *Silicea*, the induration of the tongue is indicative of carcinoma, &c.; the gums, though affected, are diseased in connection with the periosteum; aphthæ are less marked; hence the fetor is symptomatic of disordered stomach, disturbed sleep, and so comes in the morning.

(4) Such symptoms show but little similarity in the action of these remedies on the gastric organs, yet in actual practice, especially in the treatment of psoric children, they often clash. They seem to present a resemblance which is, however, deceptive. *Merc.* causes the so-termed bilious symptoms with *mucous derangements:* and in the intestines, *slimy* diarrhœa and *dysentery*. In dyspepsia, we always find co-existing, *yellow face*, *soft tongue*, bilious or clay-colored stools; stomach and hypochondria *feel inflated*, or it *drags heavily*, as do also the abdominal parietes in walking. In *Silicea*, the complexion is *earthy* or *waxy*; vomiting occurs immediately after *drinking* or nursing, and shows an irritability of the stomach, as seen in gastralgia, cancer, &c. The bowels are inactive, rather than dysenteric. Despite these differences, both meet in *swollen liver; hard, hot, tender abdomen* (as in children); *worm colic; tender liver, worse lying on the right side, &c. Mercury*, however, promotes the formation of pus; hence suits in *acute hepatic abscess; Silicea* retards suppuration; hence suits in *chronic hepatic abscess.*

| MERCURIUS. | STOMACH. | SILICEA. |
|---|---|---|
| The child *becomes yellow; vomits bile;* rejects the milk. | | The child *refuses mother's milk,* or *immediately vomits it,* (4). |
| Pressure as if the stomach were *hanging down heavily,* after a meal. | | Pressure as from a *heavy stone* after eating; especially after *raw vegetables,* (4). |
| Colic (as from worms), with *cold, clammy hands;* slimy stool; worse, 12 P. M. | | Colic (as from worms), with yellow hands and blue nails; constipation; worse, new moon, (4). |
| Discharges from the bowels, slimy, bloody, pitch-like, bilious, green, clay-colored, sour; *much straining, tenesmus;* uncovering even a hand, causes pains in the bowels. | | Discharges from the bowels, slimy, bloody, of a cadaverous smell; *difficult but painless;* uncovering causes pains, and makes the general condition worse. |
| Stools tenacious or crumbling; *require much straining to pass them.* | | Stools too large; *slip back when but partially expelled.* |

In the treatment of hæmorrhoids which tend to suppurate, great care must be used in the choice of these remedies. In *Merc.*, there co-exists a *prolapsed rectum, black and bloody* (5); production of slime; in *Silicea*, only the hæmorrhoidal knobs protrude, with pains extending into the rectum and testes; fistulæ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Worms; sweetish risings; putrid breath; hunger, yet great weakness; fever; escape easily at night; *cause inflammation of the vulva; of the genitals* (6). | | Worms; continuous water-brash; fever becomes constant, almost like hectic; hunger, yet nausea if attempt to eat; symptoms *worse at new moon.* |

URINARY ORGANS.

The *Mercury* urine contains blood, pus, mucus; is turbid, sour, or putrid. The *Silicea* urine deposits a yellow or reddish, sandy sediment. Both have frequent urination; but with *Merc.* it is also *copious;* with *Silicea, scanty.*

GENITALS.

*Merc.* corresponds to many forms of syphilis; *Silicea* only to the bone affections; open, stubborn chancres, buboes, &c., where *Mercury* has been used in excess. (See Ulcers, Bones). Both produce spots, humid eruptions, and itching of the genitals, especially of the corona glandis.

(5) Note how this compares with phimosis; such anologies confirm the characteristic action of a drug.

(6) The influence of *Merc.* on the genitals is remarkable. Often in Scarlatina, measles, worms, &c., co-existing inflamed genitals points to *Merc.* as the cure all. In a great variety of complaints when the

| MERCURIUS. | GENITALS. | SILICEA. |
|---|---|---|
| Gonorrhœa thick, *green*, puriform; worse at night. | | Gonorrhœa thick, *fetid*, pus; worse exerting to sweating. |
| Emissions cause burning in the spine; icy-cold hands. | | Emissions cause a sensation of one-sided paralysis of the brain. |
| Leucorrhœa *green*, flocculent, with lumps the size of hazelnuts; *genitals inflamed* (6). | | Leucorrhœa *milky, watery*, brown; *instead of the menses;* after acids. |
| *Menstruation.* Congestive type; scorbutic patients; whimsical, anxious; hands, feet and face œdematous; mucous stool, urging; *urine excoriates the parts*; sore spots on the tongue. | | *Menstruation.* Nervous type; chlorotic patients (7); melancholy; icy-cold all over; always great constipation before menses; eruptions on inside of thighs; cuts fester; paronychia. |
| Vagina feels *raw;* prolapsus, feeling as if the abdomen would drop when walking. | | Vagina feels *very tender* to the touch; pressing down in the vagina when walking. |
| Fainting; *cold sweat on the forehead*, with metrorrhagia; especially among aged females. | | *Momentary blindness* with metrorrhagia, uterine cancer, &c., blood flows while nursing; also between the periods. |
| *Mammæ.* Inflamed, feel raw, hard shining, swelling; *pus formed; milk spoiled, so that the child refuses it.* | | *Mammæ.* Chronic *fistulous openings*, callous edges; hard (scirrhus) lumps; *child refuses the milk or vomits it at once.* |

| LARYNX. CHEST. | |
|---|---|
| Cough; chest seems to contract causing dyspnœa; comes in two paroxysms; causes a bursting pain in head and chest; sore over sacrum and between scapulæ; worse from worms, from teething; from lying on the left side; from cool evening air, damp weather, (8). | Cough short-breathed, seems to arrest the breath; hollow, suffocating; causes protrusion of the hernia; pains like jerks over the sacrum; worse after rapid walking, from eating hastily; from lying on the back; from change of weather; thunder storm. |

patient (child) is *continually pulling at the penis*, *Merc.* is the remedy. In delirium, stupor, &c., this same symptom points to *Merc.*, *Canth.*, (*Hyos.*), *Bufo.*

(7) Let it be remembered that in *no instance is it recommended to prescribe pathologically.* Whenever such comparisons are drawn the intent is brevity only. It would take a page to express in symptoms what is here stated, in a few words.

(8) *Mercury* gives us burning, rawness, pains in the bones, watery blennorrhœa, such as we see in influenza. In suppuration of the lungs the resemblance between *Merc.* and *Silicea* is often perplexing. *Merc.*, however, is preferable after *hæmorrhage*, after acute inflammation, pneumonia, &c.; soft, quick pulse, anxiety, weight on the chest, stinging pains, *cold sweat on the forehead; face yellow, bilious. Silicea* compares with *Calc. in cavities of the lungs;* rattling, panting, breathing; milky, purulent sputa, *hectic fever, pale, waxy face,*

| MERCURIUS. | LARYNX, CHEST. | SILICEA. |
|---|---|---|
| Expectoration *watery;* of coagulated blood; of yellow mucus; of pus, tasting putrid or salty. | | Expectoration clear, profuse, viscid; of pale, frothy blood; of milky, acrid, ichorous or purulent mucus, tasting greasy. |
| Dyspnœa worse ascending; better from tobacco-smoke. | | Dyspnœa worse resting *after* running or walking fast. |
| Awakens with trembling and thumping at the heart; *feels as if life was ebbing away,* (9) | | Violent, dangerous thumping of the heart; worse *after* any violent exertion. |
| Pulse full and accelerated. | | Pulse small, hard, and quick. |
| Ebullitions and trembling from the *least exertion.* | | Ebullitions from *wine;* easily excited. |
| | FEVERS. | |
| Chilliness, as from cold water poured over the body. | | Chilliness, as from cold air blowing around the waist, (10). |
| Chilly *after stool* (11), at night, with frequent micturition. | | Chilly, from *want of animal heat.* |
| Heat with anxiety, constriction of the chest, faintishness; chilly if he moves. | | Heat with headache, appearing in flashes, worse in the face, (10). |
| Sweat general, except the head; or on the front of the body, (10). | | Sweat absent, except on the head; or on the back of the body. |
| Sweat *never relieves,* (12); sour, oily, clammy, burns the skin. | | Sweat sour or offensive; *foot-sweat, offensive, about the toes.* |
| Hectic fever, worse all night; sweat cold, skin feels clammy, especially on forehead and thighs. | | Hectic fever, worse at night, especially towards morning; sweat periodical; feels cold. |
| Variola, stage of maturation. | | Variola, *for the sequelæ.* |
| Scarlatina with anasarca, (6). | | Scarlatina on a scrofulous basis. (See ears, nose.) |

*night sweats, fœtid sweat on the feet.* Clinically, *Silicea* palliates the sleeplessness of consumptives; *Mercury* the diarrhœa and occasional catarrhs from evening exposure.

(9. A group common enough in debility, as well as organic disease. Compare *Merc. præc. rub., Kali hyd., Lach., &c.*

(10) Neither remedy occupies a very prominent position in intermittents. Still, when they are indicated, there are resemblances enough to necessitate a differential study. In *Merc.*, the pains are referred to the liver; the sweating stage is the worst, with palpitation of the heart, nausea and indescribable malaise, diarrhœa and dropsy. In *Silicea*, the pains are referred to the stomach, cramp pains; the apyrexia gives us the most symptoms, mainly, because *Silicea* is indicated as a constitutional remedy, correcting psora. We find constipation, dry coryza, *want of animal heat and backache, with a sense of paralysis of the limbs.*

(11) This chilliness occurring in syphilis, indicates mercurialization.

(12) Often a guide to *Merc.* But in typhus it rather leads to *Stram., Lach., Phos. Mercury* can only be used here when *pitch-like stool, great urging, soreness of the liver, icteroid skin, &c.*, point to hepatic

| MERCURIUS. | SLEEP. | SILICEA. |
|---|---|---|
| Sleepless from ebullitions, with *anxiety*; as from alcohol, from a fright, home sickness, &c. | | Sleepless from ebullitions, as from *nervous excitement*, fantasies, crowding of ideas, &c. |
| *Moaning* continuously in sleep; terrifying visions awaken; fear of being alone. | | *Screaming* in sleep, (night-mare); clairvoyant visions; somnambulistic state. |
| Deep sleep, mouth open, coma, (as in low fevers). Sleepy by day; sleepless at night; prostrated. | | Coma vigil, jerks in sleep, (as in typhus, &c). Sleepy and prostrated during a thunder-storm. |

| | TISSUES. | |
|---|---|---|
| Abscesses, boils, &c., *when pus has formed.* | | Abscesses, boils, &c., *when they will not heal; cellular tissues.* |
| Ulcers spread *superficially;* feel raw, excoriated; *lardaceous* surface; worse from either warm or cold. | | Ulcers extend in *depth;* very tender to the least touch; *blackish* surface; better from warm; worse from cold, (13). |
| Erysipelas smooth, red, œdematous; *with eruptions.* | | Erysipelas, smooth; mostly *with bone diseases.* |
| Scars redden. | | Scars pain and break open. |
| Skin dirty, yellow, rough, dry; or bloated, *flabby* | | Skin delicate, pale, earthy or waxy; pale and bloated. |
| Glands inflamed, red, *painful,* hot. | | Glands swollen, hard, *painless,* cold. |
| Skin unhealthy; *discharges* (stool urine, &c.), *excoriate.* | | Skin unhealthy; festers as from splinters; *difficult to heal.* |
| Tumors, swellings, &c., smooth, *shining,* pale or red. | | Tumors, swellings, &c., smooth or *spongy.* |
| Eruptions greasy, *yellow, thick, crusts;* itching worse in bed; scratching *causes bleeding.* | | Eruptions *furfuraceous,* oozing, black; itching at night as from ants crawling. |
| Run-arounds or whitlows (tendons). | | Whitlows and felons proper (bone), (14). |
| Nails yellow; pain as if sore. | | Nails blue; *grow into the flesh.* |

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complications. Then there co-exist indifference, deep sleep, *nose bleeds at night, wants to go away from the house,* talks of robbers, does not know where he is, *sleepy but cannot sleep, &c. Silicea,* with a similar state of debility and profuse sweat, comes into play *when there is a desire to be magnetized;* the patient thinks he is in two places at once, &c.

(13) *Silicea* answers for almost any kind of pus; but the thin pus is *not* offensive, while the thick pus *is.*

(14) *Silicea* is the remedy when felons seem to start from splinters, &c.; it will also bring foreign substances to the surface.

| MERCURIUS. | TISSUES. | SILICEA. |
|---|---|---|
| NERVES. Pains *tearing*, like a *band;* part affected is cold and clammy; red spots on the cheeks; sweats without relief; worse every cold change, in damp evening air; worse from warmth of bed. | | NERVES. Pains *throbbing*. (15); like *shocks;* part affected is cold; white or burning spots on the cheeks; cannot sweat; worse least draught (on back); change of weather, thunder-storms; better from warmth of bed. |
| Paralysis agitans; spinal paralysis, *membranes inflamed; limbs rigid, but can be moved by others*, (16). | | Tabes dorsalis; spinal paralysis with *constipation and increased sexual desire; caries of the vertebræ.* |
| Spasms with constant drivelling, (17); mostly in the extremities; at night with much thirst, bloated abdomen, itching nose, (worms). | | Spasms with lachrymation; starts and spreads from the solar plexus; at night during sleep; *worse during the new moon*, (worms). |
| Faint, with vertigo and sweetish risings. | | Faint, if attempt to lie on the side. |

MUSCLES.

*Mercury* appears mostly in rheumatism; *Silicea*, chiefly in chronic arthritic nodes; *Mercury* serves when children suddenly begin to limp; *Silicea*, when they are slow learning to walk.

BONES, &C.

Generally speaking, *Mercury* involves more the *glands and periosteum; Silicea*, more the bones. It is true that *Merc.* cures caries, bone pains, &c., but this is because of the periosteum. Only *Silicea* cures necrosis, osteitis, re-unites fractures, heals chronic abscesses, otorrhœa with caries, &c., &c.

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(15) *Merc.* is not so much as *Hepar* the remedy when throbbing rigors, &c., show that pus is about to form; but it is the remedy when pus has formed, and then matures the abscess rapidly. *Silicea* has throbbing pains with neuralgia, hence not necessarily indicative of suppuration.

(16) *Mercury* gives us paralyzed bladder; *pain in the spine when moving; occasional contractions of the limbs;* a perfect picture of meningitis spinalis; hence curative *when concomitants concur. Silicea* often appears in scrofulous children, with spina-bifida, &c., &c., and is well characterized by the constipation, and in adults by increased sexual desire.

(17) When in teething children the salivation suddenly ceases and spasms result *Merc.*, as well as *Kali brom.*, are often curative.

**MERCURIUS.** BONES, &C. **SILICEA.**

*Dropsy* in *Merc.* is developed in almost any locality; in amenia, *Merc.* offers œdema of face, hands and feet; under *Silicea* dropsy is found principally in the joints; also as *hydrocele* in scrofula. In amenia the feet swell in the morning, (18).

GENERALITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Heat causes profuse sweat which weakens; blood becomes so heated cannot "get cool." | Heat causes great dyspnœa; nausea from the least rise of temperature. |
| Prostration after storms. | Prostration during thunder-storms. |
| Resembles *Bell.*, *Lach*, *Hep.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Mez.*, *China*, *Dulc.*, *Kali hyd.*, *Sulph.*, &c. | Resembles *Sul.*, *Graph.*, *Ars.*, *Lyc.*, *Hep.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Calc.*, &c. |
| Remission during the day. | Remission before 12 P. M. |
| Worse in the Fall. | Worse in the Spring. |

*Mercurius* has *aggravation*, and *Silicea*, *amelioration* from wet weather, warmth of bed or stove, (19); empty stomach, (20); lying on the *right side*.

*Mercurius* has *amelioration*, and *Silicea*, *aggravation* from dry weather, standing, smoking after breakfast, lying on the back, lying on the left side, assuming erect position.

CHARACTER.

The *Mercury* patient is irritable, malicious, suspicious; he is coarse in manners and tastes; likes beer, not wine; presents a dirty, rough, yellow face; is scorbutic, scrofulous or syphilitic; cannot bear damp, cold winds or the evening air; contracts catarrhs, rheumatism; sweats easily. As a child, he has open fontanelles, anxiety when alone; restless during sleep, with clammy thighs and cold, icy forehead; large, tender abdomen, and readily contracts dysentery.

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(18) Of course, if the symptoms call for *Silicea*, it will cure, even if not a prominent dropsy medicine. What is here meant is that in the absence of higher symptoms, *Merc.* has the preference in dropsies. This is the only use of these external contrasts.

(19) *Merc.* is better wrapping up like *Silicea*. These remedies, so inimical, are perplexingly similar in modalities. They have at least twenty precisely alike. So much the more need for studying their differences.

(20) *Silicea*, like *Lyc.*, has headache if the patient does not eat; but is always worse from a satisfying meal.

**MERCURIUS.** CHARACTER. **SILICEA.**

The *Silicea* patient is more bland, yielding; he is more refined in tastes and appearance; his skin is delicate, pale or waxy; he cannot bear thunder-storms; takes cold when his feet get wet, and, because of his weak spine, is very susceptible to draughts on the back. As a child, he presents open fontanelles, large, sweaty head, body small but abdomen swollen; cannot walk; is always costive.

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**BAPTISIA.**

Anxious, certain of death.
Delirium constant, low; *thinks her head is scattered over the bed, and that she must toss about to get the pieces together.*
While answering a question, goes to sleep.
Mentally restless, yet too lifeless to move; confused as if drunk.
Feels as if the top of the head would fly off.
*Expression besotted;* cheeks yellow, with a deep central flush.
Teeth covered with sordes; mouth full of *ulcers, fetid* breath, aphtha.
Jaws rigid; pain.
Tongue white, dry, yellow centre, (early stages typhus).
Tongue dry, dark red, shining, cracked, *ulcerated;* or, dry, with a *brown streak down the centre*, edges clean, red.
Saliva viscid, thick.
Dry mouth, great thirst; spits out the liquid put into his mouth.
*Uvula long;* mucus in the throat, cannot raise or swallow it; *can only swallow liquids.* Putrid, *painless*, dark ulcers, (1).

**RHUS TOX.**

Faint, timid, fear of death.
Delirium mild, low; *thinks that he is roaming over fields, swimming or engaged in some other physical work.*
Answers correctly, but in a hasty manner.
Mentally restless; slow flow of ideas; *better moving.*
Feels as if a board were bound across the forehead.
*Expression listless;* or anxious appearance; cheeks dark red.
Teeth and mouth covered with *thick, hard, brown mucus; vesicles.*
Jaws crack; feel stiff.
Tongue white on one side, dry, (early stages typhus).
Tongue dry, hard as a board, *hardened, dirty phlegm;* or, *red triangular tip*, cracked, shows imprints of teeth.
Saliva bloody, *runs out in sleep.*
Dry mouth, unquenchable thirst; repugnance to either food or drink.
Throat sore as if strained; swallowing difficult from paralyzed epiglottis; œsophagitis, cannot swallow solid food.

---

(1) The painlessness may decide for *Baptisia* not only in typhus, but in scarlatina, putrid sore throat, &c., when the suspicious odor and general weakness, offer a dangerous reason for the absence of pain. The ability to swallow only liquids, distinguishes it from *Lach., Apis, Canth. Rhus tox.* has not so marked a tendency towards putrid ulcers. In œsophageal spasm, both can only swallow liquids; but with *Baptisia* solids simply cause gagging; with *Rhus*, vomiting.

| BAPTISIA. | RHUS TOX. |
|---|---|
| Stool yellow, involuntary; *horribly fetid;* sour belchings. | Stool yellow, slimy, involuntary at night, *almost no* fetor; empty belchings. |
| Dysentery, great tenesmus with *discharge of pure blood, no mucus.* | Dysentery, tenesmus, discharge of *transparent lumps of mucus.* |
| Urine alkaline, *offensive*, dark red. | Urine albuminous; *involuntary at night.* |
| Cannot draw a full breath, gasping; tightness across the chest. | Difficult breathing referred to the lower chest and pit of stomach. |
| Heart throbs audibly; seems to fill the chest. | Heart beats feebly; *trembling* about the heart. |
| Pulse *full*, whether hard, slow or quick; variable, thread-like. | Pulse small, *weak* and quick, weak and small, thread-like. |
| Cannot lie long anywhere; *yet motion is painful.* | Cannot remain quiet; *motion of the limbs improves*, (2). |
| Must change position, *the bed feels so hard.* | Must change to relieve *the pains in the limbs.* |
| Feels as if *sinking away;* lies with the head thrown back; jaw dropped; sliding down in bed, putrid breath. | Feels as if paralysis were coming on; mouth open; lies as if intoxicated; involuntary stool and urine, (3). |

| BAPTISIA. | ARNICA.* |
|---|---|
| Anxious, certain of death. | Indifference. |
| *Falls asleep in the midst of his answer.* | *Falls asleep, forgetting the words for his answer.* |
| Lies with head thrown back, lower jaw dropped; slides down in bed. | Lies quiet, *no complaints; says he is well;* lower lip trembles. |
| Vertigo, worse stooping. | Vertigo raising the head. |
| Gasping; breathing as if he could not draw a long breath. | Loud, blowing inspiration and expiration in sleep. |
| *Can swallow only liquids;* spits out the water taken. | Pharynx seems "lame;" a gurgling noise when swallowing. |
| Stool involuntary, fetid. | *Stool and urine involuntary.* |
| Pulse *full* and slow; variable. | Pulse frequent, sunken. |
| Nervous symptoms predominant. | Stupefaction from the very beginning. |

(2) *Rhus*, in the beginning of typhus during profound weakness, has an exceptional symptom: *wants to lie still in one spot.*

(3) It would be premature to characterize *Baptisia* while so imperfectly proved. But in general, it shows a heavy, besotted face; fetid breath, stool and urine; dyspnœa from weakness; in the beginning, *nervous restlessness. Rhus* shows a bland expression, pale, waxy skin: hepatization of lower lobes (hence dyspnœa is referred to the stomach and hypochondria); in the beginning, *erethism* (hence the nose bleeds, *which relieves.*)

* *Arnica* has but little resemblance in the beginning of typhus; but when stupor and petechiæ appear, we find in common, such symptoms as: must move, the bed feels so hard; brown tongue; putrid breath; goes to sleep, while answering; stupid, heavy look, etc.

| BAPTISIA. | MURIATIC ACID. |
|---|---|
| *Goes to sleep while answering.* | *Forgets what he has said.* |
| Delirium; cannot sleep, because *she must toss about to get the pieces of her head together.* | Delirium; would sleep but cannot; vivid hallucinations of changing images from past to present. |
| Soreness as if in the frontal brain; wild feeling. | *Brain feels sore, as if it was torn or had been beaten.* |
| Senses generally blunt; *besotted, heavy expression.* | Senses generally too acute; *distant talking gives headache.* |
| Dull hearing during and after typhus. | Dull hearing, with dryness of ears, or dark wax. |
| Cheeks, *dark red*, yellow ground. | Circumscribed *glowing red cheeks.* |
| *Aphthæ putrid, dark, ulcerating;* thick, viscid saliva. | *Aphthæ putrid, small, bluish, deep.* |
| Tongue dry, *brown down the centre;* feels numb or scalded. | *Tongue small, bluish or rattling like leather; heavy, as if paralyzed.* |
| Goneness; sinking at the stomach. | Emptiness all over the abdomen. |
| Stool involuntary, *putrid;* occasional diarrhœa or costive, (beginning). | Involuntary *while urinating;* putrid; during crisis, papescent stool relieves. |
| Urine *offensive*, alkaline. | Urine acid; *difficult to expel.* |
| Heart-beats seem to fill the chest. | Heart-beats seem to be felt in the face |
| Pulse full and slow; variable; thread-like. | Pulse irritated, but without energy; *omits every third beat.* |
| Slides down in bed; lower jaw dropped; *putrid breath.* | *Slides down in bed; lower jaw hanging; moaning.* |
| Scarlatina with *dark, fetid ulcers in the throat;* great prostration; petechiæ; stupor. | Scarlatina with *blue feet; dark bluish fauces; scanty eruption; sudden red face; petechiæ; stupor.* |
| Stupor resembling that of *Arnica, Opium.* | Stupor and nervous weakness after *Rhus., Bry.*, fail. |

| IODINE. | MIND. | KALI HYDRIODICUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Anxiety, *constantly on the move*, cannot even sleep; *anxious, if he cannot eat.* | | Anxiety, *starts at the least noise:* torturing anguish prevents sleep; *frantic, with catarrh or headache*, (1). |
| Shuns people, *especially the doctor;* wants to cry during digestion. | | Less sensitive to external impressions; whining mood. |

(1) This tendency to start belongs to all the *Kali salts*. The frantic state is a part of the well-known "*Iodine* intoxication;" but it is common enough after *Mercury*, when the dura mater and perphaps the brain itself are irritated. It will be well to compare note (8), and remember this symptom in pneumonia as there described.

| IODINE. | HEAD. | KALI HYD. |
|---|---|---|
| Pain like a tape drawn around the head. | | Pain as if the temples were *screwed in*, (2). |
| Headache as if the brain were stirred up; fears he will go crazy. | | Violent headaches, hard lumps on the cranium; pains intense. |
| | EYES. | |
| Sparks before the eyes when sewing. | | Screens the eyes, and yet light does not affect him. |
| Eyes protrude, (as in Basedow's disease. | | Eyes prominent from œdema, chemosis. |

In scrofulous ophthalmia, the *Iodide* is preferable; when chemosis forms, and when *Mercury* has been abused.

| | EARS. | |
|---|---|---|
| Over-sensitive hearing, followed by deafness; deaf from eustachian catarrh. | | Sensation of a leaflet over the ear, yet not deaf; catarrhal deafness. |
| | NOSE. | |
| Coryza fluent in the open air; dull head; *cannot think;* posterior nares feel expanded. | | Coryza *from abuse of Mercury;* comes from the least cold; *frantic excitation.* |
| | FACE, MOUTH. | |
| Face pale, *yellow; frequently changing.* | | Face pale, (with the spasmodic attacks), *bloated.* |
| Toothache, with *yellow teeth;* gums full of blisters. | | Toothache; feeling of a *worm crawling* at the root, (3). |
| Aphthæ, no fetor; saliva profuse, *watery*, (4). | | Aphthæ as if the mouth was coated with milk; saliva *viscid.* |
| Goitre *painless.* | | Goitre *sensitive.* |
| | STOMACH, BOWELS. | |
| Cold milk opens the bowels. | | Cold milk aggravates the symptoms. |
| *Better from eating a full meal*, (5) | | Empty feeling not removed by eating. |
| Diarrhœa watery, foamy, *whey-like; fatty*, (6). | | Diarrhœa of serous mucus; *back feels as if in a vice*, (2). |

(2) Quite a characteristic sensation.

(3) A marked subjective sensation. It will be remembered that the root of the tooth is often the seat of decay in sycosis, indicating *Thuja*, and here, *Kali hyd.*

(4) *China* is preferable to *Iodine*, in salivation, after *Mercury*. Salivation is not marked in the *Iodide*. Extreme fetor points more to *Kali chlor.*

(5) A strong characteristic is this hunger of *Iodine*. The patient feels anxious if meals are not ready. He can eat often, and yet may be very thin.

(6) From its action on the glands, from this fatty diarrhœa, we know *Iodine* will render service in pancreatic atrophy.

| IODINE. | URINE. | KALI HYD. |
|---|---|---|
| Urine scanty; milky, variegated cuticle. | | Urine copious, pale, (7); scanty and bloody, |
| | GENITALS. | |
| Sexual desire too strong.<br>Before menses, pressure on the bladder; during menses, pains in the back and ovaries; *weakness going up stairs.* | | Sexual desire too weak.<br>Before menses, pressure on the bladder; during menses pains from groins into thighs; *thighs feel as if squeezed,* (2); chilly, head hot. |
| | LARYNX, CHEST. | |
| Hoarse, deep voice; cough from *tickling all over the chest;* dry cough or expectoration of clear mucus, or of *blood-streaked mucus;* worse during motion; emaciation with *morning* sweats, chest *intolerably weak,* (8).<br>Croup with torpidity; child grasps the throat; wheezing, moist breathing; voice *deep;* worse in the morning, (9).<br>Palpitation from any exertion or after exertion; fainting, heart and chest feel weak; heart feels cramped.<br>Cardiac disease with purring feelings; worse when just rising or after exercise. | | Hoarse, nasal voice; cough from roughness in the throat; dry or profuse expectoration of *greenish pus or like soap-suds;* worse during rest; emaciation with exhausting *night* sweats and loose stools; *great oppression.*<br>Croup with hyperæsthesia; awakens about 5 *A. M.* with great oppression, *loss* of voice, smothering.<br>Palpitation when walking; fluttering on awaking, giddy, must get up or smother.<br>Cardiac disease with darting pains; after the abuse of *Mercury,* (10), |

(7) The *Kali hyd.* may, other symptoms agreeing, cure diabetes mellitus. The *Iodine* has only scanty urine, according to Bœninghausen. If Kafka, recommending *Kali hyd.* for Morbus Brightii. because of its tendency to croupous formations, had advised it rather from its tendency to œdema, he would have been nearer correct. The selection is certain if pulmonary œdema, serous diarrhœa, &c., concur, and if gout or syphilis underlie the disease.

(8) Such symptoms distinguish the two in pneumonia, phthisis, &c. When œdema occurs *Kali hyd.* is preferable, (hence the *soap-sud sputa*). When suppuration occurs the *Kali hyd.* is preferable, (night sweats, alternate dry and sweaty skin, sputa are *green, purulent*). Again, when hepatization is so extensive as to seriously impede respiration, or when co-existing œdema renders breathing difficult, and we find bluish, bloated face; urine suppressed, apoplectic symptoms, dilated pupils, *Kali hyd.* may save the patient. Here *Bella.* would certainly fail.

(9) *Iodine* cures croup in black-eyed children; this is not yet noticed under the *Iodide.*

(10) *Iodine* gives us the symptoms of functional and incipient organic heart disease. It is the character of the *Iodide* to produce *repeated attacks,* thus rendering the disease chronic; the remnant of each inflammation forming a salient point for subsequent attacks. See Rindfleisch.

**IODINE.** BACK, LIMBS. **KALI HYD.**

Rheumatism and gout belong to both; the pains are *worse at night, after Mercury*, jerkings. *Iodine* is preferable in gout after rich living; the *Iodide* in combinations of syphilis, rheumatism and mercurialization; the limbs are contracted.

| | |
|---|---|
| White swelling, second and third stages; fistulous openings discharging a thin, watery ichor, and surrounded by pale, spongy edges, which bleed easily; restless, continually moving. | White swelling, doughy, (13), spongy, no fluctuation, skin tense, red in spots, hot. Internal feeling of heat; gnawing, boring, pains at night forcing a change of position, *Raue.* |

SLEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dreams of *eating;* awakens weary, extensores ache; jerking. | Dreams vivid, cause him to start in his sleep, (1); jerking. |

FEVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thirst during the sweat. | Thirst during the chill. |
| Chill, better arising from bed. Cold feet. | Chill, better in bed. Chilly up the back. |
| Fever with sallow face, *great languor, trembling hands,* grasping at flocks; great excitation or drowsiness, (11). | Fever with ascites, (13), staring, jerkings; great excitation or extreme drowsiness. |

TISSUES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Emaciation with good appetite;* glands atrophy, (12). | *Emaciation with loss of appetite*; glands atrophy. |
| Chorea, very excited, zigzag motions; emaciated. | Chorea, when of a rheumatic origin. |
| Syphilis with salivation, skin *rough, dry, dirty, yellow;* after *Mercury.* | Syphilis with *deep* ulcers; skin covered *with thick scabs, rupia; after Mercury.* |
| Diseases of the periosteum; bones curve. | Caries, *necrosis,* exostosis; *bones swell.* |
| Glands enlarge or *dwindle.* | Glands enlarge, dwindle, grow *doughy,* (13.) |
| Pus thin, ichorous. | Pus thin or *curdy.* |
| Itching nettle-rash on the thighs. | Itching herpes on the face; papulæ, (14). |

(11) *Iodine* may be used in typhus. The staring, ascites and drowsiness under the *Iodide* are symptoms of dropsy; the first and third of cerebral effusion noticed in pneumonia, hydrocephalus, &c.; the second, a concomitant of intermittents.

(12) Atrophy is more characteristic of *Iodine* than hypertrophy.

(13) The *Iodide* tends everywhere to infiltrate the cellular tissues with serum; pul. œdema, myelitts with effusion, pneumonia with œdema, Bright's disease, *doughy* swellings.

(14) Papulæ also occur in *Iodine*, but they are characteristic of *Kali hyd.*

CHARACTER.

*The Iodine patient is sallow, emaciated, hungry, restless, suffers from palpitation and intolerable weakness of the chest; better lying.*

*The Kali hyd. patient is bloated, emaciated, empty, but not hungry, suffers from smothering spells and œdema; must get up.*

---

| PHOSPHORUS. | MIND. | ZINCUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Sad at twilight; alternate laughter and crying. | | Sad at noon; calm in the evening. |
| *Easily angered; trembling, hot afterwards.* | | *Easily angered; trembling, as if chilly afterwards.* |
| Memory generally quick. | | Memory weakened. |
| Indifferent. | | Taciturn. |
| Anxiety, as if about to die. | | Fears death, (hypochondriac); thinks calmly of death (when exhausted). |
| Vertigo; sensation as *if the chair were rising;* worse mornings; revolving vertigo. | | Vertigo; sensation as *if the seat were rocking;* worse evenings; revolving vertigo, (1). |

HEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hemicrania, forehead or occiput swollen; *pulsations in the head;* face congested. | Chronic, *maddening pain deep in the brain;* face rather pale; *eyelids bluish.* |
| Headache, better for awhile after dinner, (2). | Headache, worse after dinner, after *wine.* |
| Itching of the scalp, worse from scratching, (3). | Soreness of the vertex, better from scratching. |
| Hair comes out in bundles, over ears. | Hair comes out leaving vertex bald. |
| *Softening of the brain;* incipient hemiplegia. | *Softening of the brain;* distressing vomiting. |

EYES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Glaucoma;* objects look green or gray. | *Pterygium;* objects appear blue, yellow, green. |
| Burning *spots* on the eyeball. | *Intense burning after operations.* |

EARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hearing too acute; *deaf to the human voice.* | Hearing impaired, yet intolerance to the least noise. |
| Otitis; throbbing in the ears. | *Otalgia* (among boys). |

---

(1) *Phos.* and *Zinc.*, both may be indicated in cerebral tumors; for revolving vertigo is a symptom of their presence.

(2) But worse during mastication.

(3) *Phos.* is generally better from scratching.

| PHOSPHORUS. | NOSE. | ZINCUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Smell too acute, (headache). | | Loss of smell. |
| Point of nose red, shining. | | Point of nose cold. |
| | FACE. | |
| Circumscribed red cheeks. | | Livid face. |
| Sick look, *puffed under the eyes;* pale, flushes from the least emotion. | | Sick look, face pale, waxy, yellow; *alternately red and pale,* (brain). |
| | MOUTH. | |
| Tongue red, stinging tip, middle white. | | Tongue blistered, swollen on one side. |
| Velum palati affected more than the tonsils; worse, swallowing fluids or solids, pains after eating. | | Blue herpes on the tonsils, (suppressed gonorrhœa); worse, empty swallowing; cramps in the neck, drinking. |
| Stricture of the œsophagus; *rumination.* | | Stricture of the œsophagus; *worse from wine.* |
| | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | |
| Eructations cause oppression of the chest, coming from the cardiac orifice | | Eructations cause a pressure in the middle of the spine. |
| Aversion to boiled milk, salt fish, beer; longing for refreshing things. | | Aversion to fish; longing for beer. |
| Canine hunger after a meal; at night she must eat or faint; empty feeling, at about 11 A. M. | | Canine hunger, hungry even when full; sudden weakness of the limbs at noon, tremor. |
| *As soon as water gets warm, it is thrown up.* | | *As soon as the first spoonful reaches the stomach it comes up.* |
| Contractive pain in pit of stomach extending to left hypochondrium, later to the heart and left shoulder; better from warmth. | | Screwing pain in the stomach, pinching deep in the region of the heart, extending to hypochondria; warm all over; worse wine. |
| Vomit blood, pure or brown; bile; feet and hands numb, cold, cold sweaty forehead; better lying down. | | Vomit bitter mucus; blood; chilliness on the arms; sweat; tremulous feeling, (subjective); better sitting, bent forward. |

They differ widely in their action on the liver. *Phos.* causes jaundice from catarrhal inflammation of the duodenum; also jaundice with the coma and collapse, belonging to atrophy of the liver or fatty degeneration, (not infiltration); also with Bright's Disease, with atrophy of the brain or heart disease; dropsy; hepatic congestion with pneumonia. *Zinc.*, on the other hand, behaves more like *Plumb.*, giving us indurations here and there in the abdo-

**PHOSPHORUS.** STOMACH, ABDOMEN. **ZINCUM.**

men, enlarged left lobe of liver; the consecutive dropsy of the feet comes from pressure and retarded circulation, rather than from albuminuria and poisoned blood. The stool is lumpy, hard, difficult, (like *Plumb.*) or pitch-like, involuntary, and hence indicative of obstruction, rather than suppression of biliary secretion.

Both meet in *colica flatulentia*, with consequent asthma; but in *Zinc.*, the wind does not relieve when passed; worse from wine, in the evening or after 12 P. M. *Phos.* finds some relief from flatus, which is not offensive, as in *Zinc.*; generally wine does not aggravate; worse after supper and first on lying down. *Zinc.*, like its relative lead, causes retraction of the abdomen, hence, may serve in lead colic. *Phos.* appears in the tympanitis, attending typhoid states with symptoms of dissolution of the blood.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inguinal hernia with relaxed abdomen; *protrudes even with soft stool*; sensitive. | Inguinal hernia with pains as if *strangulated.* (Comp. *Nux vom.*) |
| Stool *long, dry, difficult, "dog stool."* | Stool difficult, insufficient, *lumpy, hard, dry.* |
| Polypi recti with proctitis. | Leucorrhœa during stool with proctitis. |
| Blood from the rectum during stool; blood dark. | Blood from the rectum; blood pale. |
| Fatty degeneration of pancreas or spleen. | Sago-spleen with chlorosis; crampy pains. |

KIDNEYS, URINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hæmaturia from general dissolution of the blood; after sexual excesses. | Hæmaturia, vicarious from suppressed menses; diarrhœa, night cough, (Raue). |

*Phos.* is a leading remedy in the complications of Morbus Brightii, bearing no resemblance to *Zinc.* In renal calculi, *Phos.* suits more congestive and inflammatory symptoms, with purulent, chalky or sandy sediment. *Zinc.* gives us a pure neuralgia; vesical irritation, crampy, colicky pains; spasm of the bladder; difficulty in beginning to pass water; loamy or sandy sediment; cannot pass urine unless sit bent backwards.

| PHOSPHORUS. | KIDNEYS, URINE. | ZINCUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Urine impeded by pain in the hypogastrium, (fundus vesicæ). | | Pressure on bladder, *sits with the limbs crossed, bladder full, yet none passes* (cervix vesicæ). |
| Urine ammoniacal; with variegated cuticle; white and flocculent sediment. | | Urine yellow, depositing flocks; loamy. |
| | GENITALS. | |
| Gonorrhœa, gleet, hypertrophy of the prostate. | | Gonorrhœa; *bubo, left groin; constriction in the testes.* |

In both, the sexual desire is increased with local excitement; strong erections. In spermatorrhœa, they are equally adapted to the nervous exhaustion; pale face, weakness, sunken eyes, melancholy, &c. *Phos.* is preferable when the *lungs are involved, memory weak, diarrhœa; locomotor ataxia.* Locally, we have interiorly an irritation of the genitals; *impotence, feeble and too rapid emission of semen. Zinc.* is the remedy when the patient *torments everyone with his complaining, hypochondriacal; spinal irritation, with pains only when sitting; spine better for a few days after an emission.* Locally, there is an itching of the scrotum, not relieved by scratching, (*Staph.*); emission absent during coition from failure in testicular secretion.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Testes sore; cord swollen, painful. | | Testes inflamed; orchalgia; *strangulating pain; jerks in chord.* |
| Menses generally too early; *relaxation, weakness felt in the abdomen;* cramps in the calves. | | Menses generally late; *weakness felt in the hands and feet;* cramps in the hypochondrium or knees. |
| Ovarian pains during menses. | | Ovarian pains *better* during menses. |
| Most complaints during menses. | | Generally better during menses. |
| Amenorrhœa, stitches in the mammæ; *eyelids puffed.* | | Amenorrhœa, mammæ swollen, painful; eyes sore. |
| Menorrhagia, blood pale or bright. | | Menorrhagia, blood in clots. |
| Erectile tumors on the external genitals. | | *Varicose veins* of the external genitals. |
| Leucorrhœa corrosive; precedes menses. | | Leucorrhœa causes itching; in place of menses. |
| Mammæ inflamed, even threatened ulceration. | | Mammæ painful; nipples sore, excoriated. |
| Galactorrhœa; weak therefrom. | | Aglactia; fever, nymphomania may follow. |

| PHOSPHORUS. | GENITALS. | ZINCUM. |
|---|---|---|

According to Dr. Guernsey and others, *Zinc.* has cured obstinate puerperal convulsions when *Phos.*, though indicated, failed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sexual mania with *lasciviousness*, *obscene talk*, (male or female); after *Hyosc.* fails, (4). | Sexual mania, more in females, caused by pruritus vulvæ; or by suppressed milk, lochia, menses. |

CHEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoarse; *voice lost* or altered from catarrh or laryngeal pain. | Hoarse; voice weak from use, as if the muscles were weak. |
| Cough, *tightness across the chest; larynx sensitive;* veins of hand swollen; sacrum feels as if broken; *trembling all over.* | Cough, as if *chest would fly to pieces;* spasm in the super sternal fossa; *varices of legs pain;* sacrum feels sore; trembling of the legs. |
| Expectoration bloody, frothy, pale-red, *rust-colored*, salt, sour, *sweet and purulent.* | Expectoration bloody, tenacious, yellow, sweet, purulent, metallic. |
| Phthisis pulm. seu abdom., face pale or cheeks red; bowels loose; stools bloody or contain lumps like tallow; flashes of heat with debility, weak knees. | Phthisis pulm. seu abdom., face pewter-like hue; stools contain flakes like epithelium; flashes of heat with intense trembling. |

*Phosph.* has a congestive asthma, and then the aggravation is while lying on the back or on falling asleep. The labored breathing indicates its use in threatened paralysis of the lungs. *Zinc.* has a quick, *dry* breathing, with incipient cerebral paralysis, with occipital heat and stiffness of the neck, (medulla oblongata).

| | |
|---|---|
| *Palpitation* with congestion to the heart, cramp between the scapulæ. | Palpitation with an occasional violent jump of the heart. |
| Pulse full, hard, accelerated; double or small, weak and irregular. | Pulse small and frequent, evening; slow during the day; intermittent. |

BACK, LIMBS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burning in *spots* along the spine. | Burning with *crampy* pains along the spine. |
| Backache as if broken; impedes motion; *sacrum pains after confinement.* | Backache, worse at the *last lumbar vertebra; worse sitting, less walking.* |

(4) *Phos.* seems to affect the genitals more interiorly; *Zinc.* exteriorly; the former, therefore, gives us obscenity; the latter, desire for onanism. *Zinc.* seems to exhibit many complaints from checked eruptions, ulcers, exanthema or discharges. Thus we have delirium from undeveloped scarlatina; maddening pain in the brain, when uterine ulceration is locally treated; and here, nymphomania from suppressed discharge.

| PHOS. | BACK, LIMBS. | ZINC. |
|---|---|---|
| Paralysis with anæsthesia and heat in the parts; caused by *sexual excesses;* softening; after confinement. | | Paralysis with anæsthesia, general sense of trembling; caused by *wine*, suppressed foot sweat; softening of the brain. |

*Phosph.* has also a paralysis from myelitis, inflammation of the vertebræ (burning in spots) and from chronic softening (with *Calc. c.*). *Zinc.* gives paralysis of the arms with colic; later, nausea, tremor, paralyzed sphincters; abdomen retracted. Here it resembles lead.

| | |
|---|---|
| Legs so weak, she makes misteps; face hot. | Legs weak, worse when hungry; face pale. |
| Hands and arms cold with diarrhœa. | Hands bluish, from stagnation of blood. |
| Soles pain as if bruised after a journey. | Blisters and soreness as if *corroded* after a journey. |
| Lower limbs covered with fetid sweat. | Foot sweat, *corrosive*, fetid. |

SLEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Usually better after sleep; except after siesta or when aroused. | Usually worse after sleep; look haggard. |
| Awakened by *heat* or chilliness, *hunger* or bad dreams. | Awakened by cold feet, *fidgetty feet* or bad dreams. |
| Coma; coma vigil. | Deep, fatiguing sleep. |

Both have unconsciousness with typhoid symptoms, especially with incipient cerebral paralysis; but sopor belongs chiefly to *Phos.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Starts in sleep, awakens anxious. | Starts in sleep, awakens terrified. |

FEVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chill, evening until 12 P. M. | Chill lasts after eating into the night. |
| Chill more internal; worse near warm stove, in a warm room; better after eating. | Chill more external; worse in the open air, from touching anything cold, after eating. |
| Heat afternoon, evening, night; ascends; breath anxious; mammæ swollen; red cheeks. | Heat forenoon, night; descends; breath hot; milk suppressed; red face. |
| Circulation altered when at rest, from tobacco smoke, afternoons. | Circulation altered when ascending, from drinking, evenings. |
| Sweat clammy, upper part of body; morning, night; prostration; milk increased. | Sweat too easily excited; lower parts; night; trembling; milk diminished. |
| *Typhoid States:* Typhus stupida; exanthematic, enteric, pectoral, cerebral, petechial forms. | *Typhoid States:* typhus versatilis; cerebral, enteric forms. |

| PHOS. | FEVER. | ZINC. |
|---|---|---|
| In the Apoplectic forms, with impending paralysis of the brain, both are indicated. | | |
| Delirium generally mild. | | Delirium violent; tries to escape. |
| Senses acute yet indifferent, apathetic; answers "yes," "no." | | Senses dull; repeats all questions before answering them. |
| Hot vertex. | | Hot occiput. |
| Lids half covering the dull sunken eyes. | | Staring; cannot or will not open the eyelids. |
| Sick, hollow, sunken look; blue circles around the eyes; face ashy-pale, dingy or earthy. | | Sick, sunken look; facial muscles relaxed; face red, cracked or pale, waxy or yellow. |
| Restless all night; puts hands out, tosses hands. | | Trembling, automatic motion of the hands; picks the bed-clothes. |
| Lies on the back, sudden spells of weakness, sinking of all the forces; lips covered with black slime. | | Lies on the back; so weak that he slides down in bed; lips black, brown, cracked. |
| Cries out in sleep; awakens hot, dizzy. | | Cries out as if terrified; knows no one on waking. |
| Part laid on feels as if the bed had been too hard. | | Decubitus on the sacrum or trochanters. |
| Stool unnoticed; looks like flesh water or black from decomposed blood. | | Stool and urine involuntary with pieces of epithelium. |
| Rosela spots; ecchymosis. | | Ecchymosis; petechiæ. |
| Pulse weak, intermitting, quick, or full and accelerated. | | Pulse weak, intermitting, scarcely perceptible, frequent. |
| Trembling in the morning with jerking of the limbs. | | Trembling hands with convulsions, cold extremities. |
| Hæmorrhages from nose, gums, chest, bowels; blood black from bowels. | | Hæmorrhages with pale blood at the approach of cerebral paralysis. |
| *Small pox* with hæmorrhagic diathesis; eruption fills with blood; bronchial symptoms. | | *Small pox* when the eruption is slow, with convulsions; no fever but cold feet and pale urine. |
| *Scarlatina*, retrocession of the eruption; typhoid symptoms; threatened cerebral or pulmonary paralysis; rattling on the chest, with sweat on the face; sopor with dry tongue, loss of speech and hearing; difficult deglutition; urine involuntary; mouth open; a burning in various parts compels a change of position. | | *Scarlatina*, eruption is slow, imperfect; threatened cerebral paralysis or cerebral irritation; breathing short but dry, with cold sweat on forehead, occiput hot; unconscious; loss of speech; difficult deglutition; urine and stool involuntary; mouth open; *eyelids paralyzed*; a fidgetty condition compels the moving of the feet. |
| | TISSUES. | |
| Herpes, vesicular around the joints. | | Herpes in the bends of the joints. |

| PHOS. | TISSUES. | ZINC. |
|---|---|---|

Anæmia appears in both. They meet in that disease of exhaustion, known as *Hydrocephaloid.* Compare head, stools, typhus.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sensation of festering of internal parts. | Sensations (pains) occur between skin and flesh. |

*Small wounds bleed much*, although found in both, has proved, clinically, characteristic of *Phosph.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cancer; *medullary*; fungus hæm.; *pale, earthy* face; cancer of the stomach with coffee grounds vomit. | Hard, *scirrhus* lumps in various parts; *pewter-like hue of the face; pressure like a finger in the tumors*, (5). |
| Glands inflamed, swollen, ulcerated; fatty degeneration, atrophy, cancer, &c. | Not many symptoms of the glands; swelling, ulceration, *pressure*, cancer. |
| Caries necrosis, inflammation and curvature of bones, especially lower jaw and tibia. | Drawing, coldness, tightness in the bones; especially the long bones, they refuse support. |
| Ulcers, discharge copiously, bloody or yellow. | Ulcers, discharge thin, bloody, acrid. |
| Tetter, dry, scaly. | Tetter dry, like, rhagades. |
| Pricking and burning in the skin. | Pricking in the muscles. |
| Gnawing in outer parts; complaints mostly internal. | *Pungent-biting* in outer parts, (6); complaints mostly external, |
| Itching; after scratching vesiculæ; burning; erysipelas; spots. | Itching; after scratching efflorescence, pimples; prickling; rhagades. |
| Remission after midnight. | Remission night, noon and forenoon. |
| Ailments from *Iod.*, table salt. | Ailments from *Baryta*, (7). |

*Phos.* has *aggravation* and *Zinc.*, *amelioration*, from change of posture, sitting bent forward, clothing tight.

*Phos.* has *amelioration* and *Zinc.*, *aggravation*, from wine, (8), drawing up the diseased limb, sweats, sitting erect.

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(5) That *Phos.* is adapted to bleeding, and hence to open cancers, is certain; it is partly inferential that *Zinc.* is suited to scirrhus, but the symptoms point to it, and it was thought not unwise to insert the comparison.

(6) This sensation is characteristic of ulcers, skin eruptions and erosions in *Zinc.* It is a corrosive feeling, something like that felt when the bare plates of a galvanic battery are allowed to press on the skin.

(7) *Phos.* has ailments from table salt; *Zinc.* has herpes in the mouth from salt-bathing.

(8) *Phos.* has also a tired, drowsy, feeling after wine, but generally wine improves.

## THE PRINCIPAL SALTS OF POTASSA.*

### MIND.

*A state of apprehension, timidity, anxiety is quite general. The patient* is *easily startled.*

In the CARB. the *least touch*, or supposed *"vision of flying birds" makes him start.* In the BROM. this timidity is so intensified we have, *night terrors* (children) *followed* by *squinting*, cerebral erethism; in adults this state is coupled with a feeling as if they would lose their mind. The chemically similar HYDRIOD. shows a symptomatic resemblance; but the *talkativeness and excitement are a part of the "Iodine-drunkenness."* The third, CHLOR., claims precedence in alternate states of sadness and cheerfulness, associated with congestion; hence, *nose bleed relieves.* The NITRAT. produces more than the others, *profuse sweat with the anxiety.*

*Dullness of intellect is predominate in all. Associated with this is melancholy, indifference or apathy.*

Weak memory, *aphasia*, diminished reflex excitability and profound melancholy, characterize the BROM. Thus it proves curative in cerebral softening.

*Vertigo is not marked. More characteristic is a stupid, intoxicated state of mind.*

The CHLOR., because of its power to disturb the circulation, determining blood to central organs, gives the best type of congestive vertigo, *especially after violent exercise.* When of gastric origin, we may choose between the BICHR. and the CARB. In the former, *nausea and sour watery vomit concur;* in the latter, *anæmia, weakness of the legs, pale face.*

### HEAD.

In headaches, the BICHR. causes *blindness before the attack, sight returning with the onset of pain.* The HYDRIOD.

* The salts here compared are: *Kali Carbonicum, Kali Bichromicum, Kali Chloricum, Kali Hydriodicum* (otherwise written *Kali Hydroiodicum*), *Kali Nitratum, Kali Bromatum.* The *Nitratum* is usually written *Nitrum.* Schussler's *Kali Phosph.* is omitted. For brevity *Kali* is sometimes anglicized and written in the plural, *Kalis*, when referring to the whole group.

cures *swellings of the scalp, hard and intensely painful, after abuse of mercury.* In chronic headaches, there is *coldness of the painful part, relieved by external warmth.** Under the CARB. the sharp pains are worse from carriage-riding; under the NITRAT. *better.* The latter remedy is indicated when a feeling of constriction ends in a *tightness at the tip of the nose.*

SPECIAL SENSES.

*Only rarely are the senses too acute.* Like its analogue, *Phosphorus*, the CARB. sometimes has acuteness of hearing; but even then, it wavers between acute and dull.

The *Sight* suffers in the BICHR. from bile in the blood, *yellow-sight;* in the CARB. from *loss of semen, anæmia;* in the CHLOR., from *irritable retina;* in the HYDRIOD., more from *retinal infiltration, scrofulous ophthalmia*, etc.; while the NITRAT. brings us back again to nervous causes and produces *blackness before the eyes.*

*In the* KALIS, *dullness of Smell is usually traceable to catarrhs, which, tend towards ulceration, thickening and, of course, anosmia. Inflammations of Eyes, Nose,* etc, *frequently find a cure in the* KALI SALTS.

The BICHR. and the HYDRIOD. answer where *syphilis or scrofula* is at the foundation; the CHLOR. and the HYDRIOD. when *mercury* has been abused; the CARB., for *psora* uncontaminated with syphilis.

*Earache* finds a remedy in the BICHR., when there are *pulsating pains at night, purulent otorrhœa; stitches extending into the mouth, or down the neck, enlarged parotid.* The CARB. adds an *otorrhœa of liquid cerumen* and pus.

*Fetor from the mouth belongs to all;* thus may we expect stomatitis, scurvy, decayed teeth, etc., diminished *taste.* In the BICHR. the ulcers are *deep and yellow;* in the BROM., by reason of its nervous action, infantile stomatitis appears, *with hot, dry mouth, mouth so numb the examining finger can touch the fauces, causing no contraction.* Very similar

* See Raue's Record, 1872. This coldness, etc., has been confirmed by Dr. J. B. Bell.

is the CARB., with mouth feeling *numb as if burned with caustic;* but the ulcers emit a *smell as of old cheese.* More like *scurvy* is the CHLOR. sore mouth, with spongy, bleeding gums, *patches in the fauces and on the pharynx, like diphtheria* or *follicular disease; fetor unbearable.* Changing to the HYDRIOD., the gums ulcerate *as after mercury;* the *saliva* is *bloody, smells like onions.*

*Scurvy* is again pictured in the antiseptic NITRAT., but here the *blood is thin, acrid, like vinegar.*

*Saliva increased:* viscid, saltish, BICHR.; bloody, HYDRIOD.; tasting brassy, CHLOR.

*Toothache: throbbing while eating,* CARB.; reaching the periosteum, the HYDRIOD. gives us a sensation as though a *worm were crawling at the root of a tooth;* the NITRAT. infringes on the *Carb.*, *pulsating* toothache, stitches when the teeth are touched, *gums bleed easily.*

FACE.

*All have a bloated face, sickly expression; face swells suddenly, parts become œdematous or livid.*

There is a commingling of *yellow* in the BICHR.-pallor; the anæmic CARB. adds an *alternately red and pale face; sacs over the upper eyelids,* (1). The expressionless face of the BROM. portrays *incipient softening of the brain.*

*Swelling of the cheeks during the menses* characterizes the CARB.; extending to the *tongue after mercury,* the HYDRIOD.

CATARRHS

*Mucous, muco-purulent discharges.* The BICHR. develops coryza, worse in the open air, flow acrid, sensation of a *feather in the nose or on the tongue;* fauces and bronchi attacked, swollen tonsils, *ropy expectoration; deep-eating* ulcers in the fauces, often *syphilitic;* discharge from the nose of large *clinkers or greenish plugs;* worse in *warm weather; catarrh alternating with rheumatic pains.* The BROM. has relieved torpid cases of bronchitis with copious

(1) Although Potash Salts readily develop œdema, it is most marked in the HYDRIOD., both internally and superficially.

purulent expectoration. The CARB. cures coryza, rough voice, *crawling in the throat and difficult detachment of phlegm;* sensation of a *plug* in the throat; it belongs principally to the mucous stage with obstructed nostrils, relieved in the open air, discharge of green, bloody or fœtid purulent mucus, mostly *from one side; nose scurfy, bloody;* the cough is so difficult and spasmodic that it often causes *retching and vomiting* in the effort to dislodge small, gray lumps of mucus; like the BICHR., it suits rheumatic patients, but its principal characteristic is the *lassitude and backache;* even swallowing causes pain in the *cervical spine.* The CHLOR. comes into use when mercury abused, has developed a tendency to catarrhs with profuse coryza, *twitchings of the masseter muscles,* luminous vibrations before the eyes when sneezing; *gums bleed; scorbutic* or *aphthous symptoms,* brassy taste, *fœtid odor* from the mouth; the CHLOR. differs from the HYDRIOD. in causing aphthous or diphtheritic states after mercury, rather than croupous and glandular diseases. (This is in keeping with the differences between Chlorine and Iodine; the first corresponding to a scorbutic state, the second to a scrofulous.) The HYDRIOD. involves the *frontal sinuses, Highmorian cavities,* etc., the nasal secretion excoriates, *eyelids are bloated;* the least cold aggravates; chilliness alternates with feverishness; speech nasal; urine hot, red; like the others it has rheumatic pains, but worse in *the evening, preceded by chilliness.* The NITRAT. discharges through the posterior nares like the combining Nitric Acid; the *tip of the nose* is red; tendency to *nasal polypus.*

LUNGS, HEART.

RESPIRATION.—*Potash salts are proverbially useful in oppressed breathing, asthma.* The BICHR. breathing awakens the patient at 2 *A. M.,* palpitation; orthopnœa, sits bent forward; caused by *mucus, croup, croupous diphtheria, chronic bronchitis, membranous bronchitis;* or, from disturbed

circulation, cold sensation and tightness about the heart, lower portions of the lungs oppressed; pressure on the heart after eating. The BROM. dyspnœa is more from spasmodic asthma; breathless with the headache; also in *chorea, hysteria*, etc.; *croup, suppuration of the lungs*, etc. The CARB., like its relative BICHR., awakens after midnight with dyspnœa, characteristically *at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning;* the patient is *compelled to sit bent forward, the head on the knees;* worse walking; in *phthisis, suppuration of the lungs, mucous phthisis, pneumonia, pleuritis, heart disease.* During the cold stages of fevers, the breathing is *loud, dry;* during the heat *less* marked, then only short; the difficult respiration comes from *spasmodic pain in the chest.*

The CHLOR. owns a cardiac asthma with a sensation as if the *heart and lungs were constricted* (Cadmium) as from vapors of sulphur; congestion to the chest with cold feet.

The HYDRIOD. develops few symptoms of dyspnœa. Like the preceding remedies, it has oppression of breathing, which *awakens the patient at 5 A. M.*, or at least in the morning hours; it appears in conjunction with *pneumonia*, especially if *œdema sets in*, catarrhs (especially after *abuse of mercury*), Bright's disease, when the *lungs become engorged*, and in *membranous croup.*

The NITRAT. presents as strong a picture of nervous asthma as any medicine in the Materia Medica; tightness in the larynx during inspiration; awakens about 3 A. M.; *so out of breath cannot drink but in sips; child seizes the cup with avidity but can drink only in sips;* throat feels as if it were about closing up; Camphor aggravates; also in pneumonia when the *dyspnœa is greater than the extent of disease would warrant;* in the *distressing paroxysms of dyspnœa in Bright's disease.*

LUNGS.—*The* KALIS *seem to attack the lungs, congesting, inflaming, and organically altering them.*

## THE PRINCIPAL SALTS OF POTASSA.

LUNGS, HEART.

The BICHR. causes a bronchitis with thickened or dilated bronchial tubes; *ropy mucus;* purulent mucus, fœtid breath; torpidity; *plastic exudation, croup,* the membrane forming even in the trachea and bronchi*; the head is thrown back, mouth open; voice hoarse; tonsils red, swollen; if parts are detached, they are *tough*, fibrous; insidious approach of the disease; *fat, chubby children.* In diphtheria we have similar symptoms, the deposit being *yellowish*, and the bare spots very red *and sensitive* (the *Brom.* is opposite); *diphtheria invading the larynx and trachea.* The *Cough* is worse undressing, better warm in bed; *worse* 2 *A. M.*, or on awaking; cough from every inhalation; cough from tickling in the larynx or *at the bifurcation of the trachea;* the least food or drink brings cough; cough dry, titillating *with smooth or follicular redness of the pharynx and fauces; wheezing and panting precede the cough;* the BICHR. has it as a characteristic, that *rheumatism co-exists or alternates with gastric or pulmonary troubles.* The BROM. develops a spasmodic cough and may appear in capillary bronchitis, when the child with severe dyspnœa *throws its arms about wildly, spasmodic movements of the muscles*, even opisthotonos; thus again showing its peculiar combination of the *nervous element with inflammatory processes;* suppuration of the lungs. Diphtheria, *especially with anæsthesia of the mouth.* The CARB. becomes of paramount importance in *pneumonia and capillary bronchitis of children.* It gives us cough with *difficult* expectoration, worse after eating or drinking, vomiting and sour phlegm; *face pale, but red during cough*, pains *referred to the abdomen because the lower lobes of the lungs are infiltrated; œdema of the*

* I have made six or seven provings of this salt. Generally the cough seems to descend into the chest until there is an annoying *oppression referred to the epigastrium*, the cough seems to start thence. If persisted in, the remedy then causes a *horrible smothering sensation; breathing sounds as if the tubes were very narrow and lined with metal.* Does this not simulate croup?

*limbs; livid face with puffed eyelids.* The difficult expectoration differs from that of the BICHR. Instead of arising only from its tenacity, there is added a muscular weakness, *the sputa must be swallowed again.* The CARB. is the first remedy to be thought of when symptoms of phthisis show themselves after *abortion, confinement, pneumonia.* The pains *are stitching*, worse in the *lower part of the right lung; stitches through right lung to the back* (the BICHR. also offers stitches, but they are from the sternum to the infra-scapular region; in similar cases the HYDRIOD. claims attention; but the stitches are like the BICHR. from mid-sternum to back). The cough is *choking, with difficult sputa*, that even when loosened *must be swallowed;* later the sputa is purulent, bloody (especially after pleuro-pneumonia); accompanying symptoms are sensation of a *lump in the stomach; empty feeling, goneness before eating, fullness after eating* (thus differing from *Sepia*); *coffee or soup produces fullness;* pulse is *weak*, small, *irregular.* Symptoms *better after breakfast.* In females, we add profuse menses. In keeping with the goneness, inability to expectorate, and general languor, is the condition of the chest: *sensation of hollowness, weakness from talking.* The HYDRIOD. more than the preceding, tends to *inflammations with œdema.* In pneumonia it is preferable to other remedies, when the hepatization is so extensive as to develop symptoms of cerebral congestion with *effusion, dilated pupils, dropped jaw, coma, limbs paralyzed* (*Bell.* would be useless here because the congestion is mechanical); *the sputa are either frothy, like soapsuds*, showing œdema pul., or copious *purulent, green;* stitches through from sternum to back (2); pain in the chest as if cut to pieces. Membranous croup in *scrofulous children* with swollen glands, loss of voice, *awakened choking at* 5 *A. M.* The CARB. cough is *worse from motion;* the HYDRIOD., though dry, irritating, is *worse at rest.*

(2) It is a remarkable coincidence that all the Mercuries have this symptom and *Kali-hyd.* is one of the best antidotes.

The CHLOR., modified by the combining acid, gives us a constitution tending toward aphthæ, *diphtheritic deposits;* the cough is associated with *luminous vibrations before the eyes* and a preponderance of congestive symptoms; *tightness across chest and heart;* palpitation. The CARB. has these luminous vibrations, but less marked than are dark spots. If hoarseness, cough, *fœtid breath, diphtheritic patches concur after abuse of mercury,* the CHLOR. is the only remedy.

The NITRAT. has pneumonia with stitch pains, anxiety. The *dyspnœa is very marked,* as it is in the CARB.; but in the latter it arises from obstruction of the bronchioles, in the former it is all out of *proportion to the severity of the disease,* appearing even when congestion or hepatization is slight. There is also a troublesome feeling of *heaviness on the chest as though from a great load* (3). Suppuration of the lungs with profuse colliquative sweat, anxiety, *hot face and forehead* (4). Owing probably to the combining acid, the sweat is more profuse than with any other KALI. In phthisis the cough is violent enough to take away the breath and cause *palpitation; sputa scanty,* with coagulated blood.

HEART, CIRCULATION.—*It is characteristic of the* KALIS *to produce a paretic state of the heart muscle,* qualified, of course, by the combining acid. The BICHR. disturbs the circulation but slightly; pulse accelerated, especially *awaking at 2 A. M.;* with nausea, palpitation; cold sensation in the cardiac region; pressure on the heart lying, better after rising. The BROM. (5)? The CARB., better adapted to females than the BICHR., cures *throbbing of the blood-vessels felt like a pulse all over;* pulse more rapid in the morning; the BICHR. on the other hand, proves cura-

(3) This is comparable with the sensation in the limbs as if they were made of wood.

(4) This feverishness of the forehead is just the state in which the allopaths most successfully use a lotion of nitre.

(5) Lacking potentized provings, we only know the paretic symptoms of KALI BROM.

tive in local *flushes of heat in the face during the climacteric years;* a weak, irregular action of the heart with cramp-pains and a faint, empty feeling in the left chest belong to the CARB. The CHLOR. has *right* pulse full, soft, sluggish, intermitting every 25 beats, not synchronous with the heart; the *left*, small, soft, easily compressible. Like the BICHR., it causes a cold sensation about the heart; but instead of the heaviness, we have a *constriction as from a cord* (the CARB., a cramp); congestions to heart and chest, with cold feet and arms. The HYDRIOD. introduces an Iodine symptom: *palpitation while walking.* In cardiac inflammation, we look to the CARB. where, with sharp, stitching pains, we find a *blowing noise in place of the first tick and a louder second tick*, showing a stagnation in the pulmonary circulation. However the darting pains might suggest the CARB., we select the HYDRIOD. after repeated attacks (see Raue's Pathology), and if it is a sequel of Morbus Brightii. The NITRAT. must be consulted when palpitation is worse lying on the back; pulse *slower than the beating of the heart.*

GASTRIC DISTURBANCES.—The BICHR. has earned some reputation in dyspepsia when meat disagrees; longing for *lager beer*, yet worse therefrom; weight *immediately* after eating; face red, blotchy, skin thick; tongue looks flat, broad, with raised, scalloped edges. The CARB. offers a red face made worse from cold washing; fullness in the stomach *after* eating, emptiness *before* eating; *soup* causes fullness; pulsations in the epigastrium; *pulse weak, irregular;* pains go *into the back.* The CHLOR. comes to the rescue when portal congestion and enlarged liver are present; emptiness in the stomach. The HYDRIOD. should be preferred when symptoms common to the KALIS, weak digestion, etc., are complicated with frequent belching (like Iodine); emptiness, unlike CARB., because eating does not relieve it; food tastes like straw. The BROM. would manifest a curative action when the stomach is so weakened that a heavy pressure follows every attempt at eating.

The NITRAT. may, though rarely, counteract a dyspeptic tendency with *crampy pains and colic following veal.*

STOOL

*Common to all is hard, difficult stool; chronic constipation.* We may distinguish the BICHR. by the painful retraction of the anus (6). The CARB. has *large,* difficult, stool, arising from *inactivity of the rectum.* The CHLOR., like almost all muriates, causes so decided a dryness that the *stools almost crumble.*

*Loose evacuations also appear; sudden, forcible, urging; watery stool; mucous.* The BICHR. hurries out of bed; *jelly-like stool,* tongue *dry, red, cracked.* The CARB. and the BROM. develop paretic states, *involuntary stool while passing flatus* in the former; in the latter, when *bowels seem as if they would pass with the stool.* Although milk aggravates the CARB. patient, it is more characteristic of the HYDRIOD. In the latter remedy, there is co-existing pain as though the back were being *screwed in a vice.*

KIDNEYS, URINE.

*The Potash Salts play a not unimportant part in the treatment of Morbus Brightii.*

Buchner recommends the BICHR. in syphilitic cases. The CARB. deserves attention when dropsy of one foot occurs, *with œdematous sacs over each upper eyelid;* urine *blackish;* exciting cause, *getting wet, standing in wet clothes.* The CHLOR. has no clinical confirmation; but it may appear, because it answers for diphtheritic disease; a fibrinous, pale, blood; congestion to the heart, slow pulse, twitching of the face, dirty yellow, urinal sediment (7). The HYDRIOD. corresponds to the secondary changes; *pleurisy with exudation,* malaise, chilliness, bruised pain in the lumbar region, *darting* pains; urine dark, scanty; *œdema of the lungs.*

(6) Very likely this retraction belongs to the acid, as it comes from a group of which lead and zinc are isomorphic members.

(7) Also nephritis crouposa with dirty, yellow sediment.

The NITRAT., in sudden œdematous (8) swellings; pulse *slower than the heart;* painless jerkings here and there; spasms of the throat as if choking; especially *in the distressing dyspnœa.* (9)

*Pale, watery urine*, indicating nervousness, is more characterized under the NITRAT.; the BROM. also gives us pale urine with *chorea, epilepsy*, etc. In a less marked degree, we find under the HYDRIOD., associated with such an unquenchable thirst, that we are warranted in thinking of *Diabetes Mellitus.* Here, as elsewhere, the paretic effects of the KALIS, are best known in the CARB, for we note: *urine discharges slowly.* Such a state may also belong to prostatic enlargement in old people, with prostatorrhœa, nightly micturition. It differs from the same state under the BICHR. In the latter the urine passes readily enough, but *leaves a sensation as if a drop of urine remained behind.* This may occur in gonorrhœa involving the prostate when the BICHR. rivals *Thuja.* The HYDRIOD. from its powerful action on all glands, so interstitially enlarges the prostate, that the urine is *completely retained.*

GENITALS.

*The* KALIS *tend to bring about weakness of the sexual powers.* The BROM. is extolled in *impotence* with *melancholy, loss of memory, nervous prostration and epilepsy;* or increased irritability with priapismic erections at night, backache and *incontrollable fidgettiness.* The CARB. which always suffers from loss of vital fluids, adds weakness of the body after an embrace, especially *weakness of sight;* and showing the atony of the ejaculatory muscles we note, *pollutions after an embrace.* The CHLOR. should be

(8) *Sudden* hydropical swelling belongs to the KALIS and often points preferably to their use.

(9) According to Buchner, croupous nephritis as synonymous with Morbus Brightii, is a misnoma; because the blood in the latter disease is afibrinous, and hence unfavorable to the croupous exudation. However, when gout or rheumatism is at the bottom of the trouble, the croup-forming KALIS must come into use. The symptoms will never deceive if properly characterized.

thought of when *Natr. Mur.* does not exactly fit and there are present chilliness and apathy. The HYDRIOD. borrows from the Iodine its power to *atrophy glands* and with the *shrivelling of the testes* comes loss of power. The NITRAT induces an erethism, which, if not gratified, results in violent testicular *tension.* (10)

The CARB. is justly extolled in the *sequellæ of abortion and confinement: Backache, night-sweats, dry cough, emaciation or menorrhagia.*

When, however, the uterus refuses to return to its normal size (sub. involution) or when a fibrous tumor forms, the BROM. must be studied.

*The* KALIS *alter the time and character of the menses.*

The CARB. as well as the HYDRIOD. own the rare symptom: menses too profuse *and too late.* The BROM. develops *epilepsy*; itching, burning and excitement about the vulva. The local itching under the CARB. is not a pruritus as in the BROM., but comes from the *excoriating flow.* The NITRAT. makes the flow *as black as ink.* The BICHR. adds *suppressed urine or urine with red sediment.*

While the BICHR. has an accumulation of tenacious mucus about the genitals; the CARB. and the HYDRIOD. develop an acrid corrosive leucorrhœa; the NITRAT. a thin white leucorrhœa.

TISSUES.

*Stitching or shooting pains are the common property of the* KALIS. In differentiating we find the localities varying. See chest, &c.

*Rheumatism* (11) *is cured by all.* In the BICHR. pains come *periodically and wander from part to part;* better in warmth (the analogue, *Puls.* opposite); pains come and go gradually or appear and disappear suddenly; rheumatism

(10) Tension seems to be produced by fullness of the capillaries combined with nervous constriction.

(11) Potash in different combinations is a physiological necessity to muscular tissue. Its deficiency develops a paretic state. The KALIS become nutritive remedies in muscular rheumatism, paralysis, especially in old people. Compare Heart.

*alternates with gastric* or pulmonary affections. The BROM. answers more for paralytic pains; weakness of the muscles of the arms; the BICHR. has sensation of lameness in the right arm as if it had gone to sleep and suggests itself in rheumatic paralysis; the BROM. suggests at once increased reflex action and may serve in the spasmodic jerkings in rheumatism, if other symptoms concur. The CARB. is the best proved in muscular paresis; thus, arms numb after exercise, want of strength in the arms, limbs go to sleep, even after a meal; faint, weak, after a walk, &c. Rheumatism with swelling, worse at rest. The lumbago is *worse 3 a. m.; pains shoot into the buttocks and thighs* (12) pains cause the patient to *jerk*; *jerks the limb if the foot is touched.* The HYDRIOD., like the BICHR., appears in *syphilitic and mercurial rheumatism;* it is more closely allied to gout; pains *worse at night, tearing* (periosteal); *rheumatic nodes; contractions of the joints from gouty deposit.* The CHLOR. is adapted to mercurial rheumatism with *facial twitchings.* The NITRAT. cures rheumatism with the usual *stitch pains,* but the parts feel as if *they were growing large; feet feel as if made of wood.* Rheumatic paralysis when numbness and creeping alternate with articular pains.

SPASMS. *We can sometimes look to the* KALIS *to relieve spasms. Just as they are better serviceable in paresis than in paralysis; so analogously, they are oftener indicated in muscular twitchings, &c., than in general convulsions.*

The BICHR., so far as proved, gives us only spasmodic contraction of the hands and this in connection with rheumatism. The BROM., however, is one of the greatest "*reflex*" *medicines we have;* hence, twitchings, *chorea,* and from the same cause, *mental disturbances;* as *spasms from emotions, delusions, night terrors;* characteristic here is the *hands constantly busy tying his shoes, picking threads from his clothes; busily working; always worse when trying to sit quietly.* The CARB. is recommended in epilepsy and puer-

(12) Several cases were promptly cured with *Kali-carb.*, 2c.

peral eclampsia when *eructations relieve.* The spasms coexist with spinal irritation in the cervical region and involve the pneumo-gastric nerve. A similar increased reflex excitability to that noticed in the BROM. is also observed here: *starts when touched, especially on the feet; head jerked forward, unconsciousness, blindness; a drink relieves but she remains weak, nauseated.* Epilepsy selects the *morning hours of the night* and as with the BROM. there is always a debility bordering on paralysis. The CHLOR. should be given when *twitchings occur in the facial muscles after mercury;* also, jactitations in the inner canthi, lower jaw, forehead. There always concurs a congestion of nervous centres; for we note as concomitants, heat in the head, vertigo after exercise, face hot, better from nose bleed; delirium after convulsions. The HYDRIOD., obedient to its contained Iodine, is curative when *subsultus tendinum* is very marked; contraction of the tendons; distortion of the limbs, with gout, with chronic spinal meningitis. The NITRAT. gives us tension in the cheeks and *tip of nose* (the BICHR. pains in the cheeks as if bruised; the CARB., pressure; the CHLOR., twitchings and the HYDRIOD., tearing). Like the CARB. the NITRAT. produces spasms of the stomach; the former after food or drink; the latter after veal.

HIPS.

SCIATICA.—The BICHR. promises well when the left nerve is the seat of disease; tendons feel as if stretched.

In pains referable to hip disease, we may be called upon to select between the CARB. and the HYDRIOD. The former, though acting but slightly on bone and periosteum, prominently affects joints; gout, paralytic weakness, *tubercularization* (coxarthrocace). The latter adds periosteal and osseous inflammation with interstitial infiltration. From the CARB., then, we would expect only *crampy, tearing pains from hip to knee; the limb goes to sleep, twitchings in sleep and when lightly touched.* From the HYDRIOD.,

*gnawing, boring pains, worse at night; fluctuation over the hip, with a doughy surface around;* darting in the hip at every step, must limp; abscesses discharging a *curdy or thin ichor.*

SKIN, BONES.

*The* KALIS *arrest profuse and abnormal secretions, whether they appear as hæmorrhages or purulent or serous secretions.* Goullon.

The CARB. has dryness of the skin, deficient perspiration; hence, scaly, dry eruptions; occasionally an exudate under the epidermis develops herpes, herpes of the scrotum, perineum or edges of the labia; only exceptionally do phagædenic blisters develop. The skin is *painfully sore,* with *stitches in the liver;* long, lasting *gastric weakness, empty feeling. Urticaria* with uterine disease. *Ulcers* with *livid edges, bleeding at night.* Glands swollen after contusions. *Erysipelas.* Bones and periosteum escape.

To always discriminate between the BICHR. and the HYDRIOD. is not easy. The former develops a *measle-like eruption* on a hot, dry skin; yet its tendency is always towards *pustulation; the pustules resemble small-pox.* If blisters form (as in the CARB. and NITRAT.), they tend to *deepen* and form thick scabs, after breaking. Just such a picture is seen under the HYDRIOD., but the choice falls here upon the *abuse of mercury.* The blisters form thick, lamellated scabs, with continuous suppuration beneath; that is, a complete *picture of rupia* appears. Although both (BICHR. and HYDRIOD.) cure ulcers which grow *deep,* yet in the former, they are usually *dry, oval,* contain a *dry, black scab;* in the latter the discharges are *thin, corroding, ichorous.* In osseous affections, the BICHR. cures caries, *syphilitic caries of the septum narium;* the HYDRIOD. develops also *exostoses, tophi, necroses;* abscesses with a *curdy* discharge; *nightly mercurio-syphilitic bone-pains.* The BROM., the CHLOR., and the HYDRIOD., when taken in excess, bring out a *papular eruption.* In scrofulous enlargement of the

tonsils, with enlarged glands elsewhere, similar to *Merc.*, *Hep.*, etc., I suggest the substitution of the HYDRIOD., when *dryness of the throat and papulæ on the face concur.* The BROM. is excellent for acne.

Equally difficult is it to differentiate the *tuberculous tumors* produced by the BROM., BICHR., and HYDRIOD. In the first two, the centres present a *navel-like depression*, and, on disappearing, leave thick crusts or scars. The BICHR. develops them more in *summer*, and they degenerate into *deep, solitary ulcers.* The BROM. selects *winter;* and if ulceration ensues, we note a *flat*, atonic ulcer, which, healing, leaves a yellow, scaly surface.

*The* KALIS *appear in the treatment of boils, boils that are small* (*furuncles*). Of these the HYDRIOD. comes nearest to the character of *carbuncle*, both from its action on the nape of the neck (a common locality for this disease) and because of its destructive inflammation of cellular tissues.

*Skin of the Hands. For the fingers, the* KALIS *have an especial affinity.* The BICHR. develops pustules at the roots of the nails, the inflammatory process involving the lymphatics up the arm, engorging the axillary glands. The CARB. selects the thumb and gives us superficial subcutaneous inflammation about the nail (run around) in *rheumatic patients;* sensation of *subcutaneous ulceration.* The HYDRIOD. dips deeper to the *periosteum* (felon); *drawing as if the thumb would come off* or *the nail be torn out* The NITRAT., true to its character, affects the *tip* of the thumb, but the inflammation is furuncular.

GENERALITIES.

So general is the aggravation (especially of chest symptoms) in the *morning hours* that this may be denominated *a family characteristic:* BICHR., *2 A. M.;* CARB., *3 A. M.;* HYDRIOD., *5 A. M.;* NITRAT., *3 A. M.*

*Weakness of the lower limbs.* When concomitant symptoms agree, the KALIS may serve in spinal irritation, passive congestion, (as in CARB., BICHR., and NITRAT. at the

menstrual epoch) and in paralysis. The BROM. has cured backache with anesthesia, phosphatic urine; *loss of memory; impotence; after venery.* The CARB. restores the spine *after abortion.* So general is *backache* in diseases cured by the CARB. that it must be considered an *essential "key-note."* In sore throat (*cervical spine stiff*); in pharyngeal and œsophageal diseases (*food swallowed hurts the spine*); in dyspepsia (*pains in back and legs after eating*); in genital troubles; in spasms; in constipation; in erysipelas; in tuberculosis. The HYDRIOD., used by the old school, comes into play in chronic myelitis and meningitis; *back feels as if in a vice;* limbs contracted.

CONSTITUTIONS.

The BICHR. suits *fat, chubby children.* The CARB. corresponds to *diseases of old people, females, fat and flabby.* The HYDRIOD. suits the mercurialized in whom there is a tendency to glandular diseases, *atrophy of glands,* who have had *syphilis.* It absorbs *normal fat.* It develops inflammations which tend toward *infiltration, œdema, necrosis.* The BROM. absorbs *pathological fat;* so called *nervous diseases.* The CHLOR. may be used in the mercurialized in whom a *scorbutic state has been created.* The NITRAT. prefigures the *asthmatic.*

ANALOGUES.

Although possessing many points of resemblance, the respective salts diverge greatly when their individual characteristics are compared with analogous remedies. The BICHR. bears an intimate relation to *Pulsa., Lach., Ars., Thuja.* The BROM. mostly resembles *Natr. mur.* (mind) C. Wesselhoeft. The CARB. is allied to *Phos., Carbo veg., Nitric acid, Lycop., Natr. mur.* The CHLOR. finds a counterpart for its heart symptoms, in *Cadmium.* The NITRAT. encroaches on *Lycopod.* in pneumonia, and is very similar to *Canth.* in bladder diseases. The HYDRIOD. holds a wonderful relation to *Mercury,* and finds an all-sufficient antidote in *Hepar.*

| PODOPHYLLUM. | MIND. | MERCURIUS VIVUS. |
|---|---|---|
| Low spirited; fears he is going to die; hypochondriacal. | | Fears loss of reason, fears he will become insane; anxious. |
| | HEAD. | |
| Throbbing temples, eyes ache, head hot, *morning.* *Rolling head; grinding teeth; whining at night;* head sweaty in sleep, flesh cold. Dentition difficult. | | Splitting frontal fullness, head hot; *evening, night.* *Fontanelles open; restless sleep, moaning, groaning;* sweat all over, *clammy,* cold, sour. Dentition difficult. |
| | EYES. | |
| Ophthalmia scrofulosa, even perforation of the cornea; *worse in the morning,* (1). | | Ophthalmia scrofulosa, pustules on the cornea; lids crusty; *worse evening and night.* |
| | MOUTH, THROAT. | |
| Breath smells foul. Tongue *white,* dry. Saliva copious. Throat sore; worse right side; swallowing liquids; *in the morning.* | | Breath smells fetid, (2). Tongue *yellow, moist, flabby.* Saliva copious, fetid. Throat sore; worse left side; swallowing saliva and liquids; *evening air.* |
| | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | |
| Nausea, *gagging;* vomit of blood, bitter; or, painful retching. *Flatus in the right abdomen; palpitation, sleepy mornings,* (3). Liver feels hot, sore; twisting pains; better from rubbing that region; costive; stools hard, dry, difficult. Colic (as from lead), with *retraction of the abdominal walls.* Stool *chalk-like, offensive with gagging; clay-colored;* black; *watery, profuse, painless, gushing, exhausting;* mealy sediment; bloody, green, yellow, mucus, *smelling like carrion;* worse towards morning, *in the morning.* After stool exhaustion; cutting pains; weak even after natural stool. Prolapsus recti from any exertion; with diarrhœa. | | Nausea; vomit bile, bitter, or *sweetish* (as from worms). Flatus not so marked as in *Podophyl.; fullness in stomach, and hypochondria.* Liver so sensitive he cannot lie on the right side or bear the least touch; costive, with ineffectual straining. Colic as from worms; sweet taste; *hard, tender, distended abdomen.* Stool tenacious, crumbling, small in shape; grayish-white; black, pitch-like; not gushing, but burning, *watery, corrosive; bloody mucus, slimy, with much tenesmus; odorless* or simply sour; worse usually *evening and night.* After stool cutting and great tenesmus; sweat; trembling; burning in anus. Prolapsus recti; inflamed black; when straining. |

(1) In compounding mandrake pills, the dust causes inflamed eyes, perforating ulcer; itching eruption, worse about the genitals. The morning aggravation is marked; *Merc.* is worse from the glare and heat of the fire.

(2) This fœtor comes from ulcerative processes; the foulness in *Podophyl.* is indescribable.

(3) A group many times confirmed by Dr. Jeanes.

URINE, GENITALS.

Urine scanty, frequent at night (pregnancy).
Dragging pains in the ovarian regions.
Prolapsus uteri, with backache at sacrum; *after confinement; from washing; with prolapsus ani;* with amenorrhœa; stool frequent, though natural.
Pregnancy. Can lie comfortably only on the abdomen (early months); frequent urination; prolapsus uteri after.

Urine scanty with constant, violent urging.
Shooting from ovaries to hips; suppuration.
Prolapsus uteri et vaginæ with soreness *of the genitals externally and internally* (4); much urging in the rectum; stools crumble or slimy, bloody.
Pregnancy. Stomach very sensitive to touch or pressure; scorbutic symptoms, sore gums, etc.; lochia, with *sore genitals*, (4).

CHEST.

Cough in remittent fever; loose during dentition; whooping cough with constipation and loss of appetite.
Palpitation from any exertion *with flatulence;* heart as if it came into the throat.

Cough with burning and rawness, moist but phlegm does not loosen; so convulsive, cannot speak; whooping cough in two paroxysms.
Palpitation on *awaking, thumping, agitation;* trembling or feeling as if life were ebbing away

FEVER

Pulse slow; scarcely perceptible; pulseless, collapse, chill 7 A. M.; forgets the words.
Heat with delirium and loquacity; afterwards forgetful of what has passed.
Sweat *warm* on the legs; feet cold; head sweat with coldness of the skin; sleep during sweat.
Flashes up the back and abdominal pains during stool.

Pulse usually full, strong; pulseless with hot body. Chill A. M. (5), but more *evening*.
Heat with ebullitions, constriction of the chest; anxiety.
Sweat *cold*, clammy on the legs; cold sweat on the forehead; skin burns; *sweat never relieves*.
*Chilliness between or after stool.*

GENRALITIES.

Worse from walking on uneven ground; mis-step.
Worse in *the morning*.
Worse from *acid fruit with milk* (6).

Worse from any form of motion.
Worse *evening and night*.
Worse from sweets, from *sugar*.

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(4) This soreness is very characteristic, and indicates *Mercury* in scarlet fever, etc.

(5) The morning chill is after rising from bed; but the evening attack is most important. This collect of symptoms is invaluable in bilious fevers.

(6) *Podophyllum* has received the name of *Vegetable Mercury*. It helps promptly in dyspepsia caused by *Calomel*.

| PODOPHYLLUM. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|
| Anxiety; fears he is going to die. | Anxiety, despairs of salvation. |
| DENTITION. *Rolls the head, grinds the teeth;* child whines at night, restless sleep, half open eyes; head sweats, legs cold, face cold; vomiting frothy mucus, green; or food; or only *gagging;* stools profuse, gushing, green, watery, or white; offensive; *from midnight, but worse in the morning.* | DENTITION. *Child lies in a stupor, eyes half open;* or sleeps in *cat-naps,* jerks the limbs; fontanelles open, pale face, cold sweat on face, cold extremities; vomiting *sour smelling;* stools watery, green, involuntary, white, sour or offensive; *irresistible, sudden urging in the morning.* |
| STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | |
| Eructations *hot,* sour; smell like rotten eggs. | Eructations sour; taste like rotten eggs. |
| Worse from acid fruits *with milk.* | Worse in every form from *milk.* |
| Tongue white or brown. | Tongue white, *red tip.* |
| *Flatus in the right abdomen; palpitation; sleepy forenoon.* | Flatus mostly in the region of the sigmoid flexure. |
| Bowels move after being washed. | Aversion to washing; generally worse therefrom. |
| Colic with cramp-like knots or retraction of the abdominal walls. | A similar cramping as if the intestines were in knots; pains go to chest, to groins. |

The stools are very similar: changeable, watery, green, mucous, white, undigested; with colic, cramps in the thighs; vomiting, purging; with prolapsus ani (more marked in *Podophyl.*). They meet, hence, in cholera infantum, cholera, summer diarrhœas. *Sulph.* has with *Podophyl.* the profuse, gushing, painless stools, but has more marked the *excoriation and redness of the anus.* It pictures, according to Hering, the *whole course of Asiatic cholera*; hence becomes a prophylactic; *Podophyl.* may apply in painless cholera morbus and in cholera when cramps, profuse discharges, prostration, etc., are present. In cholera infantum *Sulph.* shows its supremacy as a nutritive remedy:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Drowsiness or restless sleep, rolling the head;* flesh is soft, flabby; sallowness. | *Stupor, suppressed urine* (hydrocephaloid impending); *flesh wrinkled, yellow, dry; child looks like an old man.* |
| FEVER. | |
| Remittent or intermittent type; forgetful during the chill; loquacious delirium in the heat, violent headache. | More a *continuous remittent* type; between chill and heat delirium sets in; prostration increasing with the congestion and heat; headache. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tongue coated uniformly white, yellow or brown; jaundice. | Tongue dry, if coated, more yellow-brown centre; jaundice. |
| After the hot stage forgets all that has passed. | Fever if continuous causes *slowness in responding*, (1). |

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| PODOPHYLLUM. | HEAD. | NUX VOMICA. |
|---|---|---|
| More depression of spirits. | | More irritability, anger. |
| Morning headache; *hot vertex.* | | Morning headache; *heat in the forehead.* |
| | EYES. | |
| Ophthalmia worse in the morning; perforation of the cornea. | | Ophthalmia worse evening and morning; ecchymosis of sclerotica. |
| | FACE. | |
| Complexion sallow, dingy. | | Complexion yellow *with a red flush.* |
| | MOUTH, THROAT. | |
| Breath *foul*, (night). | | Breath offensive, *morning.* |
| Throat sore; worse from swallowing liquids. | | Throat sore as if rough, scraped; worse after eating, from solids. |
| | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | |
| Tongue white or yellow coated. | | Tongue red, sore and coated yellow at the base. |
| Dyspepsia from abuse of calomel. | | Dyspepsia from abuse of drastic medicines. |
| Vomit *hot, sour*, bilious, bloody. | | Vomit *sour* or bitter, of dark blood. |
| *Flatus in the ascending colon; palpitation: drowsy forenoons.* | | Flatus in the hypochondria, *pressing upwards or down on to the bladder and rectum.* |
| Region of the liver sore; *relief from rubbing the right side;* stools black or clay-colored; jaundice; stool difficult. | | Region of the liver worse from pressure; *must loosen the clothing;* stools black, large, *ineffectual urging;* jaundice. |
| Stool difficult from inactive bowels; *prolapsus ani even with loose stool.* | | Stool difficult from spasmodic action; *hence ineffectual urging*; prolapsus ani. |
| Stool *watery, gushing, profuse,* green; *with sudden urging,* often painless; offensive; worse in hot weather. | | Stool thin, brown, dark water, small, frequent, offensive; ineffectual urging, worse in cold changes. |
| | URINE, GENITALS. | |
| Urine scanty, frequent; or frequent urination during pregnancy. | | Painful, ineffectual urging to urinate; even in pregnancy frequent urging. |

Prolapsus uteri after washing; after parturition; has frequently yielded to either.

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(1) The latter is an observation of Dr. C. Wesselhœft.

| PODOPHYLLUM. | | NUX VOMICA. |
|---|---|---|
| Prolapsus *with falling of the rectum;* stools are *naturally formed, but too frequent and weakening;* sacral pains; aching in ovarian region. | | Prolapsus with urging to stool; stools large; *back-ache worse turning in bed;* tightness in the hypochondria; cough dry, teasing. |
| After pains with much bearing down, flatulency. | | After pains too long lasting; pressure on the rectum. |
| In pregnancy (early months), must lie on the abdomen; (later) pains above the right groin. | | In pregnancy (especially later months) *difficulty of breathing from upward pressure.* |
| | LARYNX, CHEST. | |
| Whooping cough, with costiveness, loss of appetite; cough in remittent fever; cough during dentition. | | Whooping cough with costiveness, nose bleed; "stomach" cough; cough of students. |
| Palpitation of the heart from physical exertion; flatulence; drowsy forenoons. | | Palpitation of the heart, the heart feels tired; palpitation lying; wind from the stomach. |
| | SLEEP. | |
| Whining in sleep (teething children); languid on awakening in the morning. | | Awakens 3 A. M., ideas crowd upon him; if he falls asleep, he re-awakens much fatigued, (1). |
| | FEVER. | |
| Chill 7 A. M.; forgets words he wishes to use. | | Chill P. M.; goes to sleep between chill and heat. |
| Heat with delirium and *excessive loquacity*, thirst, headache; forgetful afterwards. | | Heat with *over-excited senses*, worse from external impressions. |
| Sweat warm on the head, with cold face (dentition); sleep in sweat. | | Sweat clammy, sour or offensive; one-sided sweat. |
| | GENERALITIES. | |
| Debility, (especially with bowel disturbances.) | | Debility, *with over-sensitive nerves.* |
| Complaints of teething children. | | Complaints of "high-livers." |
| Abuse of calomel; eating acid fruit with milk; poisoning with lead. | | Abuse of purgatives; indulging in liquors; poisoning with lead, copper. |

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| PODOPHYLLUM. | MIND, HEAD. | CHELIDONIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Forgetful during the chill. | | Difficult thought; forgets easily. |
| Low-spirited; imagines he will die or be very sick; liver affected. | | Troubled, weeps, must move from place to place; liver affected. |
| Dull headache, with pain behind the eyes (liver affected). | | *Neuralgic pains from occiput to left ear; occiput heavy* (liver affected). |

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(1) *Nux Vomica* has a whimpering and moaning in sleep; waking from troubled, busy dreams frightened as if some one were in the room. (Typhus, mania-a-potu.)

| PODOPHYLLUM. | FACE. | CHELIDONIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| Eyes inflamed in the *morning*; scrofulous ophthalmia. | | *Lachrymation* with fistula, with neuralgia; when looking fixedly. |
| Complexion sallow as in jaundice. | | Sallow or sunken, gray, blue around the eyes. |
| Not yet given in neuralgia of the face. | | *Right supra-orbital neuralgia; eyes water.* |
| | MOUTH, THROAT. | |
| Tongue white furred or yellow. | | Tongue *narrow, pointed*, or thickly furred. |
| Throat sore; worse right side; in the morning; swallowing liquids. | | Constricted feeling above the larynx; sensation as after swallowing too large a morsel. |
| | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | |
| Taste *foul; breath foul.* | | Taste *bitter.* |
| Dyspeptic symptoms from *abuse of mercury; liver torpid*, with soreness, fullness in the right hypochondrium, *better from rubbing; costive, clay-colored stools: sallow complexion, putrid breath, furred tongue;* dull headache; aching behind the eyes; *loathing or regurgitation of food; worse after eating.* | | Dyspeptic symptoms, with liver complications indicated by *pain under angle of right shoulder-blade;* congestion of the liver, with *sharp stitching pains, throbbing;* costive, clayey stools; jaundice; *pain from occiput to left ear; longing for milk, coffee, they agree; better* (pains) *after eating.* |
| *Diarrhœa from acid fruit and milk; during dentition; discharges yellow, green, slimy.* | | *Diarrhœa better from milk; during pneumonia; capillary bronchitis; discharges bright-yellow.* |
| | CHEST. | |
| Loose cough, rattling on the chest during dentition. Whooping cough, with constipation and loss of appetite. Cough associated with remittent fever, lessening during the remissions. | | *Rattling cough with capillary bronchitis; bright yellow diarrhœa.* Whooping cough, with forcible expectoration of lumps of mucus. Pneumonia with one cold ear and foot, one warm; great oppression; fan-like motion of the alæ-nasi; pain under right scapula. |
| Palpitation of the heart from physical exertion; as if the heart were ascending into the throat; *rumbling in the right abdomen; morning drowsiness.* | | Palpitation *so violent as to shake the bed;* stitches in the heart; great anxiety; often associated with congestion of the liver and portal system. |
| | BACK. | |
| *Lumbar backache after washing; with prolapsus uteri; diarrhœa.* | | *Pinching, spasmodic pain on the inner edge of the right scapula.* |

| PODOPHYLLUM. | SLEEP. | CHELIDONIUM. |
|---|---|---|
| *Whining, moaning in sleep; rolling the head,* (teething). | | Sleepy, yet cannot sleep, (1). |
| Sleepy in the forenoon, with flatus in the ascending colon. | | Heavy sleep all day in patients suffering from portal congestion. |

| LEPTANDRIA VIRGINICA. | MERCURIUS VIVUS. |
|---|---|
| Prostration, stupor; skin dry, burning; or extremities cold; tongue *yellow or black down the centre*; discharge of fetid, tarry, bloody stools; jaundice, (as in low bilious fevers). | More excitability; sleepy, but cannot sleep; extremities burning, dry; or *clammy*, cold sweat; tongue *thickly coated yellow, taking imprint of teeth;* or dry, clean; costive, or pitch like stool, or *green-yellow, slimy stool*, (2). |
| Nausea, deathly faint on rising. | Nausea, with *sweet taste*, headache, heat. |
| Weak, sinking sensation in the pit of the stomach. | Stomach feels as if hanging down heavily after even light food. |
| Distressing pains, sharp, between umbilicus and epigastrium; hot burning feeling; burning distress in the region of the gall-bladder or posterior of the liver near the spine; tongue yellow down the centre; chilly along the spine. | Contractive pains, with swollen, hard, tender abdomen; burning, stinging pains, intense soreness in the region of the liver and duodenum, worse lying on the right side; tongue large, shows prints of teeth; chilly between stools. |
| Stools clayey, *tarry*, fetid; followed by *griping in the abdomen, but no tenesmus.* | Stools clayey, black, *green, slimy*, sour, excoriating; *tenesmus after stool; cannot "get done."* |

| LEPTANDRIA. | IRIS VERSICOLOR. |
|---|---|
| Stupor: shivering or dry, hot skin; *stools tarry, black.* | Muttering; chilly or *hot and sweaty skin; stools black, watery or yellow.* |
| Tongue coated yellow down the centre. | Tongue coated uniformly white. |
| Taste bitter. | Taste greasy or sour. |
| Nausea, *deathly faint on rising*, vomiting of bile. | Nausea compels lying down; sour vomit; traces of bile; or, *sweetish.* |
| Burning in the *posterior of the liver*, or the region of the gall-bladder. | Burning in the throat, stomach. *pancreas*, intestines. |
| Headache dull, constant, right temple; costive, bitter taste. | *Sick headache, nausea, vomiting; worse right side; sight fails.* |

(1) All the Papaveraceæ have this symptom.

(2) *Mercurius*, seldom admissible in Typhus, resembles *Lept.* in the preponderance of icteroid symptoms. Its mental phenomena are, however, not so much the stupor of *Lept.*, but simulate the excitability of *Bellad.* There is a desire to go away from the house; talking of robbers; sleepy, but cannot sleep, etc.

| LEPTANDRIA. | IRIS VERSICOLOR. |
|---|---|
| *Stool tarry, black; cutting above the navel after stool;* worse afternoon and evening, from damp weather. | Stool mushy, bilious, with much fetid flatus, burning at the anus; *worse at 2 or 3 A. M.*, worse in hot weather. |
| Stools of muddy, dirty water; profuse, running as from a spout; worse A. M. after beginning to move. | Stools watery, profuse, with vomiting and cramps (cholera, chol. morbus); worse 2 to 3 A. M.; rumbling of gas in the abdomen (1). |

| CHELIDONIUM. | NUX VOMICA. |
|---|---|
| Low spirited, weeps yet knows no reason; must move about. Sometimes violent bursts of anger. | Fearful, hypochondriacal, but more uniformly irascible, cross. *Over-sensitive to external impressions.* |
| HEAD. | |
| *Heaviness* of occiput, can scarcely raise the head; *pains thence to left ear*, head aches worse sneezing, coughing; better *while eating, but worse after.* | Bruised, aching in the occiput: *feeling as of a nail driven in the head;* head aches worse *stooping*, moving, even moving eyes; *after eating, especially dinner.* |
| EYES, FACE, EARS. | |
| Face yellow, conjunctivæ yellow; or face sunken, gray, eyes surrounded by blue borders. | Conjunctivæ yellow; face yellow, and *at the same time, florid*, pale, sunken face, blue or yellow around the eyes. |
| Supra-orbital right-sided neuralgia; *lachrymation.* | Supra-orbital left-sided neuralgia; eyes injected. |
| Inflames the lachrymal sac; epiphora; lachrymal fistula. | Inflames the inner canthus, circumscribed extravasations of blood. |
| Roaring like wind in the ears; *sensation as if wind were rushing out; pressure in the occiput toward the left ear;* tearing from the ear into the teeth; ears obstructed during cough. | Reverberation of sounds in the ear; otalgic pains extending to the forehead and temples; pains into the middle ears, tympana feel as if pressed outward, while swallowing. |
| MOUTH, THROAT. | |
| Toothache worse in bed, better from cold water.* | Toothache better from warm food; worse from coffee. |
| Tongue narrow, pointed, thickly furred. | Tongue white or yellow, especially on the base. |

(1) *Iris* irritates the whole alimentary canal; hence burning, serous diarrhœa, even rice-water from the epithelial exfoliation; cramps, purging and vomiting. Thus it corresponds to many of the summer diarrhæas. In cholera morbus or infantum coming at 2 or 3 A. M., it is far superior to *Veratrum*. It produces an inflammation of the pancreas. *Leptand.* acts more directly on the liver, causing black, pitch-like stools. Chronic cases of liver complaint, with a muddy, watery morning stool, find here an excellent remedy.

| **CHELIDONIUM.** | MOUTH, THROAT. | **NUX VOMICA.** |
|---|---|---|
| Tightness around the neck, as if constricted; hinders swallowing; feeling as after swallowing too large a morsel. | | Throat feels scraped, raw, and as if too narrow; sensation as of a plug in the throat. |
| | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | |
| Taste bitter; but food tastes natural. | | Taste mostly sour; food tasteless. |
| Desire for wine, coffee, milk; they agree; aversion to cheese, cold food, boiled meats. | | Desire for fats; they disagree; for brandy; aversion to coffee; it disagrees; coffee, milk, beer, water, do not taste right.* |
| Pains like gastralgia *relieved while eating.* | | Pains like gastralgia *worse from food or drink.* |
| Stitches through the liver to the back; pain under the angle of the right scapula; powerful palpitation. | | Pressure and stinging in the region of the liver; cannot bear clothing tight; stitches worse from motion or contact. |
| Costive, stools like sheep's dung; but more frequently *bright-yellow, thin diarrhœa.* | | *Costive with ineffectual urging, or stools small, frequent, dysenteric, mucous stools.* |
| | URINE, GENITALS. | |
| Urine rather profuse, frequent; dark or reddish, uric acid sediment. | | Urine seldom and scanty; generally light colored, sediment reddish.* |
| Daily burning in the vagina at the same hour. | | Swelling and burning of the vagina.* |
| Menses retarded, but last too long. | | Menses too early and too profuse. |
| | CHEST. | |
| Pneumonia, capillary bronchitis, dark red face, great oppression with fan-like motion of the alæ nasi, *bright yellow diarrhœa.* | | Pneumonia not characteristic; but sometimes with prominent bronchial catarrh, *in drunkards,* gastric symptoms; *costive.* |
| Palpitation forcibly lifting the clothing. | | Anxious palpitation*; heart feels tired. |
| | BACK, LIMBS. | |
| Pain *under the angle of the right shoulder blade.* | | *Tension and aching between the shoulder blades.* |
| Tearing in the lowermost lumbar vertebra extending to the iliac bones, (Guernsey). | | Lumbar spine aches, *worse when attempting to turn over in bed.* |
| Rheumatism, cannot bear the least touch; sweat but no relief. | | Rheumatism mostly of large muscles; *cannot bear the least jar.* |
| | SLEEP. | |
| Wants to sleep, but cannot; very drowsy all day (jaundice). | | Goes to sleep late, *awakens 3 a. m., falls again asleep, awaking feeling tired.* |
| Dreams of corpses, journeyings, music, *vivid.* | | Dreams sad or frightful mutilations, confused.* |

| CHELIDONIUM. | FEVER. | NUX VOMICA. |
|---|---|---|
| Chill begins in hands and feet; wakeful during the chill. | | Chill begins back or limbs or whole body, not lessened by warmth; *sleep between chill and heat.** |
| Shaking chills while walking out, even in summer; better in warm room. | | Chills just as soon as he moves the bed clothing. |
| Heat not characterized. | | *Chilly if move* during heat. |
| | GENERALITIES. | |
| Pricking pains now here, now there. | | Numbness in different parts. |
| Itching changing place and finally relieved by scratching. | | Burning itching or stinging after scratching.* |
| Worse afternoon, evening and night. | | Remission evening until 12 P.M.* |

*Chelidon.* is predominantly *better* and *Nux worse* after eating, wine, sour things, milk, coffee. *Chelidon.* is predominantly *worse* and *Nux better* from chilly weather (damp), in bed.*

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| CHELIDONIUM. | MIND, HEAD. | SANGUINARIA. |
|---|---|---|
| Anxiety, must move about; *weeps and knows not why.* | | Anxiety, *irritability; cannot bear to hear persons walk across the room.* |
| Occiput *so heavy he can hardly lift his head;* pressure to the left ear; head worse from sneezing, stooping, open air; *better from eating.* | | *Headache from occiput to forehead, over right eye; periodical;* worse from *noises,* light, stooping, motion, eating; better from lying still and after sleep. |
| | EYES, FACE, EARS. | |
| Pupils contracted. | | Pupils dilated. |
| Profuse lachrymation with neuralgia, using eyes, and as a result of fistula lachrymalis. | | Burning lachrymation as a symptom of catarrh, coryza, raw throat, cough, diarrhœa. |
| *Rushing as of wind out of the ears.* Deafness during cough. | | Tinnitus from congestion; ears hot; *over sensitive to noises.* |
| Mostly dry coryza, one side obstructed; or fluent with thick blood in the morning. | | Mostly fluent right sided coryza; hot discharge, eye waters, throat raw, finally diarrhœa. Polypus. |
| Face yellow; gray, sunken, blue around the eyes. Face *dark-red in pneumonia, cap.-bronchitis.* | | Face pale, swollen around the eyes; *bright red circumscribed cheeks; or, livid, in typhoid pneumonia. Veins swollen.* |
| *Supra-orbital neuralgia; worse right side, copious lachrymation.* | | *Supra-orbital right sided neuralgia; relieved only by holding the head tight to the floor.* |

*From a contribution by Dr. J. B. Bell. Other symptoms from his kind favor are so incorporated as to render distinction impossible.

| CHELIDONIUM. | MOUTH, THROAT. | SANGUINARIA. |
|---|---|---|
| Toothache worse in bed, better from cold water. | | Toothache, decayed tooth, worse from cold drinks. |
| Tongue *narrow, pointed* (dyspepsia); furred. | | Tongue *as if scalded;* coated white (loss of appetite.) |
| Taste *bitter;* food tastes natural. | | Fatty, slimy, taste; sweets taste bitter. |

On the throat the two remedies have but little similarity of action. *Chelidonium* inflames the fauces, but, as will be seen, its main action is on the larynx. *Sanguinaria*, on the other hand, causes ulceration of the mouth and fauces: —Mouth, gums and roof sore, burning; throat feels if scalded, tonsils swollen, worse the right: pearly diphtheritic exudation; worse from swallowing sweets; throbbing in the head, red cheeks; distended temporal veins.

STOMACH, ABDOMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Longs for milk, hot drinks, coffee; they agree. | Loss of appetite with craving for piquant food. |
| Aversion to cheese, boiled meats. | Aversion to butter. |
| Gastralgia with gnawing pains in the stomach made better from continued eating. | Gastric catarrh, burning; tongue and lips red; throat hot; eating relieves the sensation of nausea. |
| Hepatic congestion with sharp stitch pains, pains under the right scapula; clay-colored or *bright yellow, thin stools;* colic from portal congestion, with great heat, contraction of the navel; headache behind the eyes and in occiput. | Hepatic symptoms less marked; *like a hot stream from breast to liver;* yellow stools less characteristic than in *Chelidon.*; colic with much flatulence and torpor of the liver; *sick headache over the right eye;* nausea, vomiting of bile. |
| Stool *bright yellow, thin;* or dry, in hard lumps; white, clay-colored. | Stool yellow, thin, undigested; *much offensive, flatus; terminates the catarrh.* |

URINE, GENITALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sharp spasmodic pains in the kidneys and bladder; urine greenish (bile) or deposits red sediment. | Pain in the left hypochondrium with copious, pale, urine; urine yellow (bile); reddish sediment. |
| Menses too late, profuse and last too long; pain under angle of right scapula. | Menses too early, black offensive blood; sick headache from occiput over right eye. |
| Burning in the vagina periodically at the same hour. | Discharge of flatus from the vagina; climacteric changes. |
| Milk vanished. | Nipples sore, burn. |

| CHELIDONIUM. | LARYNX, CHEST. | SANGUINARIA. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoarse periodically every day 5 P. M.; *dry, hard, spasmodic cough* as from dust in the larynx; spasm of the glottis in expiration; constriction across the upper part of the larynx; worse in the morning (cough). | | Aphonia with swollen larynx; *rawness, burning; ulcers*; dry, cough ceases when flatus is passed up and down; *or as soon as diarrhœa ensues; wheezing whistling cough;* worse at night and lying with the head low, (1). |
| Pneumonia or capillary bronchitis with bilious complications; loose rattling cough; *bright, yellow, thin diarrhœa;* in severe cases, dark red cheeks, great dyspnœa with fan-like motion of the alæ-nasi, *one hot and one cold foot.* | | Pneumonia with marked vascular disturbance; rust-colored sputa; little pain or simply burning; *circumscribed red cheeks;* great dyspnœa; in severe cases, livid face and hands; quick, small pulse, weak feeling at the heart; extensive hepatization, (2). |
| *Heart beats so forcibly as to raise the clothing*, (bilious complaints). | | Palpitation violent, felt in the head, constriction of the stomach, *deathly nausea.* |
| Pulse full, hard but not much accelerated; or, small and rapid (cap. bronchitis.) | | Pulse frequent, full; or quick, small; frequency and force reduced (pneumonia). |

| | BACK, LIMBS. | |
|---|---|---|
| *Pain under the angle of the right scapula.* | | Pressure and pain along the inner border of the left scapula. |
| Rheumatism not so well marked as in *Sanguin.* Tearing pains, parts will not bear the least touch; sweat gives no relief. | | Rheumatism especially of the *right deltoid*, muscles of the back; parts sparely covered are sensitive to touch; sweat relieves the pains; pains shift, (3). |
| Nails blue, joints of the fingers yellow, cold. | | Livid hands (pneumonia); roots of the nails ulcerate one after the other. |
| One foot cold, one hot, (pneumonia. | | Feet generally burn. |

(1). *Sanguin.* corresponds more to inflammation and ulceration; *Chelid.* offers more spasmodic symptoms. *Sanguin.*, with its peculiar cough has cured croup (J. B. Bell) and is similar in pseudo-membranous croup to *Kali. Bich.* (Nichol).

(2). It is now known that one great danger in pneumonia is heart-failure. The symptoms of *Sang.* point to its use in just such an emergency.

(3). *Sanguin.* is an excellent remedy in acute rheumatism, worse from motion, at night; pains are throbbing, burning and there are spasmodic pains in the joints, When metastasis to the heart occurs from external application to the affected joints, *Sanguin.* or *Kalmia* (according to Hering) will be of great service.

| CHELIDONIUM. | SLEEP. | SANGUINARIA. |
|---|---|---|
| Sleepy yet cannot get to sleep. | | Restless, dreamy sleep; awakens frightened as if falling. |
| | FEVER. | |
| Irregular circulation; dark red face; one cold, one warm foot; one ear cold, one warm; palms hot; veins of hands and arms swollen. | | Irregular circulation: hectic red cheeks; hot streaming from chest to abdomen; flushes of heat at climaxis; feet, hands burn; veins swollen, especially temples. |
| Chilly in the open air, even in summer. | | Chilly and hot alternately. |
| Heat with the colic; heat with *dark-red* cheeks; cold feet; short breath, nausea. | | *Flushes of heat;* hectic with *bright red* cheeks; nausea, sick headache; dyspnœa. |
| Sweat ceases on awaking. | | Profuse sweat; cold sweat. |
| | GENERALITIES. | |
| Itching with jaundice. | | Itching precedes the nausea, (4). |
| Old, putrid, spreading ulcers, (Lippe). | | Indolent ulcers, no pain, dry, sharp cut edges, (W. Wesselhoeft). |

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| BROMINE. | MIND, HEAD. | IODINE. |
|---|---|---|
| At first gloomy, later cheerful, disposed to mental labor. | | Irritable, excitable, constantly on the move; feeling of melancholy. |
| Feels as if on turning around he must see some one; expects to see things jumping about. | | Fears every little thing will result in some trouble; anxiety, shuns even the doctor. |
| Running water causes giddiness; giddy and nose bleed. | | Less true vertigo; sometimes a half-sided vertigo. |
| Headache as of a band around the head; dizziness, which increases the more marked is the band; worse in the sun; headache after milk; headache during and before catamenia. | | Headache as of a band around the head; forgetful, continual feeling as if he had forgotten something; worse in warm air; headache mostly on the left side with paralytic feeling in the arms. |
| Sensation deep in the brain with fear of apoplexy. | | Brain feels as if stirred up; fears he will go crazy, |
| | EYES, NOSE, EARS. | |
| Flashes through the eyes; dilated pupils, (see Chest). | | Small sparks before the eyes while sewing. |
| Lachrymation and inflammation of the right eye; fistula lachrymalis. | | Œdematous swelling of the eyelids; candle light dim; twitching of the lids. |
| Coryza with stoppage of the nose and sneezing. | | Fluent coryza, the hot water drops out; general heat. |

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(4). Bute proposes *Sanguinaria* as the quickest antidote to *Rhus radicans.*

| BROMINE. | FACE, MOUTH, THROAT. | IODINE. |
|---|---|---|
| Face pale. Spider web feeling over the face when moving the nose. | | Face pale or yellow, changing. Twitchings of the facial muscles. |
| Yellow spot on lip, (cancer). | | Lips dry, peal off. |
| Affections of the *lower jaw;* toothache, worse cold water; lower jaw bone feels as if being sawed. | | Toothache with bleeding of the gums; little blisters on the gums. |
| Aphthæ with *affection of the eyes.* | | Apathæ in the mouth but no smell. |
| Salivation; much frothy mucus in the mouth. | | Salivation after abuse of mercury. |
| *Enlarged tonsils;* net-like redness of the throat; *raw spots;* spasm of the glottis, (see Chest). | | *Enlarged tonsils;* elongated uvula; torpid cases when there is no pain or spasm. |
| When stooping feel as if the fauces would drop out. | | Nostrils feel widened; weakness of the chest. |
| | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | |
| Nausea, retching better from eating. | | Vomiting renewed by eating. |
| Emptiness in the stomach; contractive spasm of the stomach, both relieved after eating. | | *Great hunger; must eat; anxious if don't eat; desire to cry during digestion; eating renews the spasm.* |
| Enlarged spleen. | | Sore in the region of the liver. |
| Black fecal diarrhœa; painful blind varices with black stools. | | Whey-like diarrhœa in the morning; *piles protrude, burn, worse from heat.* |
| Milk causes headache. | | Milk opens the bowels. |
| | URINE, GENITALS. | |
| *Testicles swollen, smooth, hard, painless; worse from riding.* | | *Swelling and induration of the testicles and prostate; offensive sweat.* |
| Menses bright red, profuse; *membranous catamenia;* headache. | | Menses premature, copious; *great prostration; pains in the mammæ.* |
| *Dull constant pain in the left ovary.* | | *Dropsy of the ovaries;* leucorrhœa corroding the linen. |
| Loud escape of air from the vagina. Not yet studied in cancer uteri. | | Uterine hæmorrhage at every stool; cancer uteri. |
| Contractive pains during the menstrual flow; soreness of the abdomen afterwards. | | Cutting in the abdomen, bearing down, sharp pains in the loins and back. |
| *Scirrhus of the mammæ with drawing like a string into the axilla; lancinating pains at night.* | | *Dwindling of the mammæ; at first they feel heavy, later they lose their fat.* |

## THE HALOGENS (INCLUDING SPONGIA) IN AFFECTIONS OF THE LARYNX AND CHEST.

| BROMINE. | IODINE. | SPONGIA. |
|---|---|---|
| Inspiration difficult; child starts from sleep; *relieved by a drink of water.* | Inspiration difficult, *constriction of the throat* prevents swallowing, (1). | Inspiration difficult as *though breathing through a sponge.* |
| Throat sore; dry, smooth; *raw spots; air feels cold.* | Throat sore; *child grasps it with the hands.* | Throat sore; *sensation of a plug.* |
| Hoarse; *child cries with hoarse voice; evening aphonia.* | Hoarse; *voice deep or husky; morning aggravation.* | Hoarse; deep, harsh voice; or voice fails in speaking. |
| Goitre. *Blue eyes,* light complexion; young. | Goitre. *Black eyes, dark complexion; protruding eyes.* | Goitre. (Living in valleys). Light complexion. |
| Cough dry, rough as from vapors of sulphur; *whistling hoarse croupy, spasmodic; no sputa, gasping for breath;* worse wet weather; evening, night; better in warmth. | Cough *moist but harsh* as from tickling all over the chest; *wheezing, metallic cough; tough or slimy sputa; constriction of the larynx;* worse in wet weather; morning part of the day. | Cough *barking, rough, crowing with suffocative spells*; slow, sawing respiration; scanty sputa; worse before midnight; *worse from dry cold west winds;* seldom in damp or wet weather. |
| *Croup in children with* BLUE EYES. | *Croup in children with* BLACK EYES. | Croup (before exudation) *blue eyes.* |
| Deep breathing provokes gasping; asthma better in the sea-air; EYES AFFECTED; better in warmth. | Breath comes in wave like expansions, (2); asthma; *warm air or a warm room always aggravates.* | Breathe *slowly*; strong action of the abdominal muscles; always better in wet weather. |
| Rattling as if the chest were full; face puffed, body cold. | Rattling on the chest yet nothing seems to loosen, (3). | Loud rattling on the chest; sonorous ronchi. |

(1). *Iodine* has constriction stronger than the rest; *Bromine* has the most marked ptyalism.

(2). This wave-like motion is characteristic of the presence of a membrane. When using the Halogens in croup, a sponge wrung out in hot water and applied externally over the larynx, aids materially.

(3). *Iodine* here resembles *Hepar.* and *Ant. tart.* If the laryngeal obstruction continues, and if the rattling seems symptomatic of tracheal catarrh, *Iodine* is indicated. If paralysis of the lungs is imminent—blue face, cold sweat, frequent pulse, drowsiness, stupor —*Ant. tart.* is indicated.

| BROMINE. | IODINE. | SPONGIA. |
|---|---|---|
| Chest weak; EYES AFFECTED. | Chest *so weak can hardly walk upstairs.* | Sudden weakness of the chest; tottering. |
| *Membrane comes up from the larynx*; after *Spongia*; local symptoms very intense; spasm of the glottis. | *Membrane extensive*; *torpid cases*; *jerking breathing*; after *Hepar*; more fever, thirst; more pulmonary congestion. | *Beginning of croupous inflammation*; after *Aconite*; *sawing* respiration. |
| Phthisis. Cutting up into the axilla; worse in the right lung, *congestion to the head better from nose-bleed*; EYES AFFECTED. | Phthisis. Tickling all all over the chest; *tough, stringy* blood streaked sputa; *hunger yet emaciation*; *cannot bear a warm room.* | Phthisis. Dyspnœa on lying down; *dry hard, barking cough* burning in the chest least motion; weak spells; tottering. |
| Heart. Cutting from heart to axilla; asthma, cannot lie down; pressure referred to the pit of the stomach. Hypertrophy. | Heart. Purring in the region of the heart; heart feels as if being squeezed or very weak; palpitation better lying quietly on the back. | Heart. Deposit on the valves; blowing sound; must sit up; suddenly starting up anxious, choking, coughing. |
| Hepatization of the lower lobes. | Pneumonia when the disease localizes. | Bronchitis. |

BROMINE, suffocating spells, *gasping;* excoriation in the larynx; struma.

IODINE, spasm of glottis; rachitic children; *cannot bear warmth.*

FLUORINE, spasm of glottis; *can withstand both heat and cold.*

CHLORINE, *inspiration crowing, expiration impossible.*

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| BROMINE. | TISSUES. | IODINE. |
|---|---|---|
| *Glands indurated, generally painless.* Also intense glandular inflammation; the gland suppurates; throbbing and warmth even with thin excoriating discharge. Ovarian inflammation (because inflammation is more common in the young, and *Brom.* is adapted to young pregnant females). | | *Glands indurated, painless.* More torpid, sluggish, rather than intense; the so-called cold-swellings, hard, painless; glands tend to soften and dwindle (mammæ, testes); corroding discharges. Ovarian dropsy (hence more adapted to older females). |

| BROMINE. | IODINE. |
|---|---|
| Ulcers with greenish hue of the surrounding skin; smell like carrion, (4). | Ulcers, scrofulous ulcers with spongy edges. |
| Emaciation less marked; debility noticed especially after breakfast. | *Emaciation and yet hunger;* debility, *chest weak*; extensors weak in the morning. |

GENERALITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Worse* from evening until midnight. | *Worse* after midnight and in the afternoon. |
| *Worse* in cold weather, uncovering, inspiration. | *Better* in cold weather, uncovering, inspiration. |
| *Better* rapid motion, riding on horseback, expiration. | *Worse* from walking rapidly, and on expiration. |

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**CAUSTICUM.** MIND. **PHOSPHORUS.**

Common to both remedies are: melancholy, sorrowfulness; timidity especially evening and night; anxiety with cardiac oppression. But *Causticum* adds *weak memory*, weak feeling in the brain on exerting the mind. There is seldom present an opposite state of mental excitement, mental activity. The *face is yellow, especially about the temples* and there often concur *ptosis, facial paralysis, &c. Phosph.*, on the other hand, is as well characterized by excitement as *Caust.* is by depression of mind. Weak memory, prominent in the latter, is rare in the former and when present has generally followed abnormal activity. In *Phosph.* the melancholy and tearfulness often alternate with *spells of laughter;* and angry vehemence is sure to display itself at times. The face is more frequently *pale, sunken, with dark rings around the eyes.* Somnambulism and clairvoyance could only belong to the exciting *Phosph.* Thus, *depression* predominates in *Caustic., excitement* in *Phosph.*

Remembering this we may understand why ailments from grief or care, real or unfounded, find a remedy in *Caustic.;* fright or fear with anger and vehemence in *Phosph.*

*Vertigo* is very characteristic of *Phosph.*, less so of *Caust.*

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(4), *Bromine* is an excellent disinfectant and also cures offensive ulcers, threatening gangrene.

**CAUSTICUM.** MIND. **PHOSPHORUS.**

The former proves curative in many forms: in *anæmic*, as after loss of fluids, too protracted thinking, senile cerebral atrophy with its ever present staggering, uncertain step, dizziness when turning around, dizziness on rising from bed with fainting, blindness or muscæ volitantes: also in vertigo from a *too great susceptibility to external impressions*, as in dizziness and fainting from odors, from music, &c., (1), feeling as if very tall, or as if the chair was rising; likewise in vertigo from *hyperæmia and stasis*, as in congestion of the brain with heat ascending from the spine, pulsation in the brain, *worse about the ears*, with nausea and vomiting after eating; again, as in dizziness from heart-disease, from tumors, from pressure of the uterine tumor in pregnancy, &c.

*Caustic.* has vertigo with a *paralytic weakness of the brain*, dizzy on awaking, redness of the face and hot head; vertigo with paralysis; after seminal emissions; with *sensation of a film before the eyes;* rheumatic patients.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tension and tightness of the scalp (forehead and temples); worse on awaking and in the evening. | Tension in the skin of the forehead and face; worse from change of weather, while eating; better after eating. |
| Sensation in the forehead as of a space between brain and bones; better from warmth. | Empty sensation in the head, vertigo; cold and stiff sensation mostly in the cerebellum; worse from warmth. |

In eruptions on the scalp they concur in tinea capitis. *Caustic.*, it is well known, selects the *occiput and nape of neck;* especially in children with large abdomen; weak ankles. *Phosph.* is less prominent in eczema, (2), but more

(1). Here, by reflex irritation, the cerebral vessels are contracted vaso-motor spasm, the resulting symptoms being the same as though the anæmia were actual want of blood.

(2). A prover of *Phosph.* 2*c.* after taking it in repeated doses, developed an eczema spreading from the nape of the neck over the scalp to the vertex and behind the ears. The scabs were thick, yellow, the discharge glutinous. She never had such symptoms before. Lice took up their abode. The young lady refusing longer to tolerate her loathsome burden, *Lycopod.* 2*c.* was successfully administered as an antidote. The prover was tall, slim, gracefully built. A few years since she lost a sister from consumption.

so in pityriasis when "*clouds of dandruff*" can be brushed out; itching relieved immediately by scratching, but soon worse with burning super-added. The hair falls out in bundles, giving the characteristic appearance of tinea decalvans: denuded spots on the scalp, clear, white and smooth.

EYES.

So far as vision is concerned, both develop symptoms of amblyopia. *Caustic.* causes a paralytic state of the optic nerve and also some of the muscles. It is especially useful after *neuralgic headaches, the blindness increasing with each attack* of headache; also in rheumatic patients. *Phosph.* causes amblyopia, glaucoma, having but little effect on the external parts. It is especially useful in blindness from lightning, asthenopia in anæmic, debilitated persons, as after seminal emissions, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dim-sightedness as from a film before the eyes; sudden blindness; *black threads before the eyes.* | Dim-sightedness often with sensitiveness to bright light; *sudden blindness and fainting; black motes.* |
| Feeling of pressure in the eyes *momentarily relieved by rubbing; ptosis; paralysis of abducent muscle.* | Aching pains in the eye and orbit, *burning spots* on the eyeball; no symptoms of muscles. |

EARS.

Deafness characterizes each. Sounds reverberate in the ear, especially words; hence the patient finds it difficult to appreciate the human voice:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hardness of hearing in *rheumatic* patients; worse from cold winds. | Hardness of hearing especially after *typhus*; better in clear, dry weather. |
| Otorrhœa (in scrofulous children), discharge thin, bloody, watery, *fetid*; external meatus swollen; cracking in the ear; *sore behind the ears*, (3), *tinea capitis.* | Otorrhœa not so characteristic; discharge with throbbing in the ears, bloody, purulent, thin; the consequent deafness *better from pressing on the ear.* |

(3). Intertrigo is well marked in *Caust.* and places it with *Graph.* and *Sulph.* *Phosph.* has more dryness of the skin.

**CAUSTICUM.** NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT, LARYNX. **PHOSPHORUS.**

Only *Phosph.* has prominently nose-bleed, indicating it in vicarious menstruation, nose-bleed during stool, *polypi easily bleeding. Caust.* rather dulls the sense of smell; *Phosph.* corresponds to acuteness of smell: *strong odors cause fainting; headache with acute smell.* In catarrhs they are more similar.

Coryza, hoarseness, nose obstructed; *morning aphonia*, with rawness *and soreness of the larynx and trachea, burning in the throat; influenza with rheumatic pains* (*Rhus.*) *and weakness of the limbs; cough with involuntary escape of urine.*

External nose pimply, *warts* on the nose; scabs about the nose, raw behind the ears, eyes inflamed; mucous expectoration (scrofulous children.)

Chronic aphonia with weakness of the laryngeal muscles, glossal or facial paralysis; hoarseness and cough, worse stooping; rheumatic patients.

Spasmodic or catarrhal croup; excellent to check the disease, (4); worse from dry, cold winds; rawness in the larynx.

Cough with rawness, burning and soreness of throat and chest; spirting of urine during cough; pain over one hip; cough relieved by a swallow of water; sputa cannot be expectorated, must be swallowed. Adapted to phlegmatic patients, subject to rheumatism, to catarrhs of the respiratory tract; to paralysis; well marked scrofulosis; yellow complexion; yellow, especially about the eyes.

Coryza fluent or dry; *sneezing causes laryngeal pain; smell often over sensitive; evening aphonia; burning in larynx; coughing or talking causes pain in the larynx; trembling with the cough; great weakness; remarkably clear scleroticæ.* (See Record, 1874).

*External nose swollen, smooth, red;* nasal cavities painfully dry; discharge greenish yellow, blood-streaked; nasal polypus frequently bleeding.

Chronic aphonia, larynx sensitive, great nervous weakness, tightness across the chest; cough and speech hurt the larynx; tuberculous patients.

Membranous croup to remove hoarseness, prevent return and also when paralysis threatens, with suffocation, cold clammy sweat, small pulse.

Coughs of many kinds: from laughing, talking, strong odors, appearance of strangers; tightness across the chest; blood-streaked, purulent, rust-colored sputa; trembling with the cough. Adapted to tall, slender, tuberculous patients, with pale complexion, clear sceroticæ (Holcombe), weak nervous persons; great nervous irritability and sensitiveness to external impressions; pale, waxy face, sunken eyes.

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(4). Dr. Heerman, of Paris, informed me while I was visiting his city, that he preferred *Caust.* to *Aconite* in spasmodic croup. The same information seems to have been communicated to Dr. Prige (See *Am. Observer*).

| **CAUSTICUM.** | STOMACH, ABDOMEN. | **PHOSPHORUS.** |
|---|---|---|
| Tongue white down either side. | | Tongue uniformly white. |
| Greasy taste in the mouth; *sensation as if lime were slacking in the stomach,* (heartburn) after fat, starchy or saccharine food. (Often accompanying bronchial catarrh). | | Sour or saltish taste in the mouth; *burning in the stomach and pharynx often extending into the chest; vomiting of drinks so soon as they become warm; goneness in the stomach.* (Often tuberculosis). |
| Violent thirst for cold drinks, easily quenched; vomiting not marked. | | Thirst for cold or refreshing drinks relieved thereby until they become warm, when they are vomited. |
| Desire for beer. | | Desire for wine. |
| Colic (similar to *Coloc., Coffee, Staph.*), bending double relieves; worse after food; pressure as if the abdomen would burst; better while lying down. | | *Spasm of the stomach especially at the cardiac extremity;* "nervous" colic not marked; flatulent colic worse while lying down; belching in large quanties after eating. |
| Abdomen hard, swollen, painful; general emaciation, (scrofulous children). | | Abdomen flaccid, sore when walking; debility, emaciation (consumption). |
| Constipation with intense spasm of the rectum, causing *great urging with red face, anxiety;* stool at first in hard pieces, later soft and as thin as a goose-quill. | | Constipation when the stool is *small-shaped, hard expelled with difficulty,* "*dog-stools;*" painful cramps in the rectum after stool. |
| Hæmorrhoids with stinging, burning pains *worse at every attempt to walk and when thinking of them;* oozing and moisture at the anus; stools often mucous-coated. | | Hæmorrhoids with frequent bleeding; they protrude while passing flatus; *hæmorrhoids and discharge of blood from the bowels in consumptives;* discharge of mucus from a wide open anus. |
| Diarrhœa not so well marked as in *Phosph.* Scrofulous children, scrofulous adults with consumption or dyspepsia who get a diarrhœa *every time they eat fresh meat.* | | Many forms of diarrhœa. Cholera infantum with cough and golden-yellow stools; watery diarrhœa with abdominal burning; morning green diarrhœa (as in cholera times); diarrhœa while coughing; great debility, emaciation, &c. |

| | URINE, GENITALS. | |
|---|---|---|
| Involuntary urination *while coughing;* also in children during the first sleep; *incontinence of urine day and night in cold weather;* children are weak, weak-minded, totter while walking. | | Involuntary urination during typhus; sometimes also at night, in children who correspond to the *Phosphorus*-build; children who grow too rapidly. Profuse pale urine of nervous women and in diabetes mellitus. |

**CAUSTICUM.** URINE, GENITALS. **PHOSPHORUS.**

Paralysis of the muscular coat of the bladder, belongs to *Caustic.*, especially when a result of too long retention of urine. In great debility, as after typhus, *Phosph.* may be indicated when the bladder is full, but urine does not flow because of absence of urging.

Hæmaturia belongs only to the blood-decomposing *Phosph.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sexual desire (male and female) too weak; emissions are followed by vertigo. | Sexual desire (male and female) too strong; nymphomania; shameless exposure. Spermatorrhœa. |
| Menses bright red, generally profuse and too late; preceded by melancholy, disposition to view the dark side of things; yellowness of the face. Labor-like pains in back and abdomen; menstrual colic as if *the pelvic contents were being squeezed;* flow ceases on lying down. | Menses generally pale, profuse and long lasting preceded by tearfulness, nymphomania; face pale, blue around the eyes; pains cutting, go up even into the chest; great emptiness in the abdomen; heat up the spine into the head; cold feet and hands; sometimes vicarious through urethra or from the lungs. |
| Disposed to chafing between the thighs; to sore, cracked, nipples with small pustules around. *Secretion of milk lessened.* | Disposed to mastitis, to ulceration of the mammæ, to erysipelas even after pus has formed. *Increased secretion of milk*, great debility. |

HEART.

*Caust.* fades into insignificance when compared with *Phosph.* in its action on the heart. The former remedy possesses palpitation with cardiac anxiety as a part of its well-known melancholy, and as a symptom in paralysis.

*Phosph.* has palpitation of nervous origin *from every motion*, in anæmia, with tightness across the chest, dyspnœa and nervous weakness. But *Phosph.* plays a part in inflammatory affections; as an extension of pneumonia, as secondary to Morbus Brightii and blood dissolution; as a result of rheumatism (symptoms agreeing). It also applies to fatty degeneration of the heart.

| CAUSTICUM. | SPINE, NERVES, ETC. | PHOSPHORUS. |
|---|---|---|
| *Spinal irritation* (often from rheumatism or uterine disease), tearing, drawing pains with hardness of the muscles; internal parts as if squeezed (pelvis); spasmodic colic; *nape of neck stiff with twisting of neck to one side and tearing over the head to the face.* | | *Spinal irritation* (often in chest diseases, confinement, reflex uterine, caries, &c.), the pains are more *burning, burning in spots, better from rubbing;* more congestion than in *Caust.; throbbing and burning in the neck, thence over the head to the forehead, with burning on the vertex.* |
| Backache worse rising from a seat; better after; bruised feeling and bearing down in the lumbar region during menses. | | Backache worse when rising from stooping; pain in the sacral region after confinement; pain as if broken, cannot move about. |

*Phosph.* applies to spinal diseases from inflammation of the vertebræ; here, *Caust.* is unknown.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Neuralgia of the face, pain from the cheek to the mastoid process; *chilly;* scanty or suppressed menses; worse at night; face yellow; *rheumatic patients.* | | Facial neuralgia especially involving the jaw; pains go to the root of the nose, temples; *hot, bloated face; worse from talking, eating; caries of the lower jaw.* |

*Phosph.*, holding, as it does, a nutritive relation to nerve-tissue, presents all phases of nervous debility, from simple weakness to complete paralysis. Often in pneumonia, typhus, exanthematic diseases, croup, bronchitis, vitality reaches its lowest ebb, the cerebro-spinal system is depressed, *the surface is cold, pulse like a thread, breathing rattling, trembling of the whole frame*—in just such cases, *Phosph.* acts with astonishing rapidity.

In milder forms of nervous weakness, *Phosph.* is characterized by debility with increased susceptibility to external impressions, the so-called "irritable weakness."

Its paralysis may often be traced to cerebral or spinal softening, or atrophy—states which were preceded by *over-excitement*, as shown by the history. The accompanying symptoms concurring, we may employ it in progresssive muscular atrophy, *the intellect remaining clear.* Paralysis of spinal origin frequently calls for *Phosph.* There are *tingling and formication in the limbs, better from friction; heat in the paralyzed part; anæsthesia;* caused by onanism, chlorosis, Bright's disease, etc.

**CAUSTICUM.** SPINE, NERVES, ETC. **PHOSPHORUS.**

*Caust.* cures a *one-sided facial paralysis, glossal paralysis, ptosis.* Exciting causes are different from those of *Phosph.*

*Rheumatism stands foremost* and for similar reasons, *exposure to dry, cold winds.* The mind is always compromised. There are *hopelessness, fear of death, weak memory.* Scrofulous children, *weak-minded, totter and fall,* not so much from muscular, as from cerebral weakness.

But *Caustic.* claims precedence in spasms. It pictures epilepsy perfectly: headache, heat, sweat, pressure in the stomach and chest, causing dyspnœa. If now, *a glass of water is taken,* the whole may be aborted. If not, the spasm develops, frothing at the mouth, biting the tongue, &c. Afterwards sopor. Exciting causes are suppressed, itch, delayed menses, fear, &c. Paralysis may be a sequel. *Phosph.* has no such range. Spasms with consciousness are noted; hence more likely of spinal rather than of cerebral origin. The relation of *Phosph.* to albuminuria, however, makes it even superior to *Caust.* in *puerperal eclampsia.* Here it is allied to *Zinc.* The attack is preceded by a *hot rush up the spine into the head.*

In *Chorea, Caustic.* suits the cerebral form: *cannot sleep* because of the contortions; tongue heavy, words are jerked out; twitching of the mouth. *Phosph.* suits the spinal form; walks as if paralyzed; makes mis-steps from weakness; indicated when the *child grows too rapidly.*

RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatic diathesis; flexors contracted; shortening from contracted tendons; *stiffness and swelling of joints;* worse from cold, better from the warmth of of the bed. Rheumatism attacks the head, with roaring, burning in the ears, deafness, nausea.

Rheumatism not so well marked; drawing, tearing, *tight* feeling in the affected part; worse from cold weather. Rheumatism always affects the chest with oppression, cough, dyspnœa forcing the patient to sit up (endocarditis).

| CAUSTICUM. | FEVER. | PHOSPHORUS. |
|---|---|---|
| Chill mostly left sided; better from drinking, in bed, in warm room; worse after eating. | | Chill right sided; better from drinking and from eating (the accompanying debility); worse in bed and in a warm room. |
| Heat from 6 to 8 P. M.; flushes of heat followed by chilliness; heat descends. Heat not so prominent as the chill. | | Heat predominates; *anxiety*, burning hands; *heat ascends; heat from the stomach into chest and throat; heat causes frequent waking.* |
| Sweat often directly follows the chill; profuse while walking out doors; sour, 4 A. M.; increased when eating. | | Sweat on head, hands, face, with increase of urine, *followed by great debility;* lessened from eating. |
| Thirst before the chill; thirst with aversion to drink. | | Thirst in the heat; desire for drink without thirst. |
| Varicosities; net-like appearance of the capillaries. | | Distended veins; red spots petechiæ; hæmorrhages. |
| Pulse not much altered; sometimes frequent towards evening. | | Pulse accelerated, full, hard; weak, small. |
| Orgasm of blood; congestions not marked, (5). | | Orgasm of blood; *blood excited by sensual impressions.* |
| Hæmorrhages of dark blood. | | Hæmorrhages of bright red blood. |

SLEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sleep disturbed by colic or *spasmodic jerks of head and limbs.* | Sleep disturbed by *heat of the body;* or by oppression of the chest. |

SKIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eruptions moist; *itch after abuse of mercury and sulphur; especially with large pustules;* eczema ani, *intertrigo.* | Eruptions dry; dry herpes; *eruption scaly as psoriasis;* dry even if pustular. |
| Injuries of the skin which have been healed, suppurate again. | Injuries of the skin which have been healed, bleed; *small wounds bleed much.* |
| Warts, suppurating; warts on *the nose*, eyelids. | Polypi; fungus hæmatodes; blood boils. |

Blisters appear in the provings of either remedy. Under *Caust.* they resemble *burns, pemphigus.* Under *Phosph.* vescicles form in clusters *about the joints.*

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(5). *Caust.* has red face, congestion to head with roaring as during stool; flushes after walking; *film before the eyes, blindness, hot head, during pregnancy.* But *Phosph.* has the circulation disturbed by the slightest external impression, as well as by emotional causes. Congestions with stasis are common in all vascular parts. Characteristically, *Caust.* has predominant *chilliness; Phosph.* predominant *heat.*

| CAUSTICUM. | SKIN. | PHOSPHORUS. |
|---|---|---|
| Superficial suppurations; as in run arounds, (*Graph*); ulcers *after burns* with throbbing, burning pains and watery pus. | | *Phlegmonous inflammations;* chronic suppurating openings *with hectic,* (*Silicia*); ulcers often with caries, painless or with a "festering" sensation; *bleeding.* |

GENERALITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Restlessness of the legs in the evening; anxiety, afraid of the dark. | *Restless moving because of burning heat; anxiety at twilight.* |
| Pains better *in bed* and in wet weather. | Pains better in dry weather; worse in *change of weather.* |
| Cold air aggravates the colic and paralysis; sensitive to cold air. | Cold air relieves the head but aggravates the chest symptoms; sensitive to cold air. |
| Washing improves. | Washing aggravates. |
| Colic better, throat and chest worse, from bending forward. | Generally worse from bending forward. |
| Abuse of *Euphras., Asaf., Plumb., Coloc., China, Sulph.* and *Merc.* (itch). | Abuse of *Iodine, Natr. mur.,* (excessive salt eating), *Turpentine,* over-doses of *Camphor.* |
| Compare with *Coloc., Cham., Staph., Cupr., Lach.. Sepia., Graph., Sulph., Rhus., &c.* | Compare with *Nux v., China. Camph., Petroleum, Carbo. veg., Kali. c., Sulph., Calc. c., Rhus., Silicia, &c.* |

Frequntly agreeing in symptoms, but, for some unknown reason, *found to be* INIMICAL.

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| HEPAR. | MIND. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Malicious mood. | | Changeable mood; hypochondriacal. |
| Irritability; vehement, *hasty speech and hasty drinking.* | | Irritable, peevish; *restless,* hasty temper; *haste in working or walking,* (1). |
| Anxiety in *the evening driving to suicide; after abuse of mercury.* | | Anxiety with *doubts about his salvation;* with desire to escape. |
| Apprehensive about his relations. | | Thinks only of himself; cares nothing for the salvation of others. |

*Sulphur* is by far the most important in weak memory. *Hepar* has weakness of thoughts, sits speechless in a corner, *worse when out of humor. Sulph.* has *misplacing or*

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(1). The *Sulph.* patient is often full-blooded, fat, but always nervous, hasty in temper and motion, thus contrasting with its near relative, *Calc. carb.*

*misapplication of words; answers are given slowly as if comprehension was difficult;* or the words spoken to him are repeated as if difficult of comprehension. Here we find a well-confirmed indication for *Sulph., when a typhoid state is impending.* Supp. 115–16.

The imagination is active in *Sulphur.* The patient fancies that *rags are fine dresses,* that he is happy, contented; this state may alternate with sadness. *Hepar* preserves unchangeably a despondent mood.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vertigo from riding in a carriage; reflex from the abdomen, with diminished peristaltic action; in hysteria with hyperæsthesia of smell. | Vertigo worse sitting; crossing a stream; on rising from bed; with nose-bleed; with increased peristaltic action (Kafka); with chronic irritating discharges. |

HEADACHE.

*Sulph.* has a wide range. Thus, it cures congestions to the head: *throbbing deep in the brain; throbbing of the heart and carotids; humming in the head; headache with throbbing increasing with the increase of fever.*

Gastric headaches, periodically returning every week. Nervous forms, with stitch, pains over the left eye, setting in during the evening and reaching an acme during the night.

*Hepar* has less to do here with congestion. In nervous forms, it attacks the *right* temple and super-orbital region, causing a sensation as of *a nail boring* into the head; better from *binding the head tightly; worse in the morning.* Like *Sulph.*, there is sensitiveness to cold air and aggravation from motion or touch; but in *Hepar* the soreness is a characteristic *bruised feeling as though a boil were forming —sore as a boil.* In catarrhal headaches, *Hepar* is most important. Uncovering the head, every exposure to cold, especially to *dry, cold, west winds* causes headache, coryza, &c. *Sulph.* might be preferable if change of weather, evening air, getting wet or checking sweat was the cause.

| HEPAR. | HEADACHE. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Nodosities on the head, sore to touch, better from covering the head warmly. | | Inflammation of the bones and caries with a feeling of a band around the head. |
| Eruption on the scalp *moist*, fetid; itching *worse on rising in the morning.* | | Eruption on the back part of the head and behind the ears, *dry;* scratching relieves; skin *rough, dry.* |

EYES.

*Sulph.* has more action on the optic nerve, amblyopia from inveterate use of alcohol; from suppressed eruptions; after onanism.

It is in scrofulous affections of the eyes that the two remedies most intimately resemble each other.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eyelids *feel sore as if bruised;* patient dreads to have them touched. | Eyelids swollen, conjunctiva *protruding like a bag.* |
| Edges of the lids swollen, *studded with pustules; pimples around the eye.* | Edges of the lids swollen, *red, covered with dry scurf*, itching continually. |
| *Right* eye; preferable when *suppuration with throbbing pains, predominates; better from warmth.* | *Left* eye; preferable when the eye is *painfully dry;* worse in a *warm room* or in *warm weather.* |

EARS.

In catarrhal deafness both are valuable. In the congestive forms of deafness, *Sulph.* is the remedy. It is associated with tendency of blood to the head; abdominal plethora, piles, &c.

In nervous forms *Sulph.* gives us deafness *preceded by over-sensitiveness to noises.* Sometimes, as with earache, there is sensitiveness to sounds, *music nauseates.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Deafness of catarrhal origin; after suppressed itch, scarlatina. | Deafness of catarrhal origin; after *suppressed itch;* variola. |
| Earache, the external ear *sensitive to the least touch, feels bruised;* throbbing and stitching pains, indicating approaching suppuration, (after *Bell.*). | Earache with stitches into the throat and head; great *burning heat; congestion to the head;* slightest sounds produce nausea. |
| Otorrhœa, fetid or purulent; mastoid cells involved. *When after Bell., &c., suppuration threatens or begins.* | Otorrhœa, chronic, bloody, fetid; mostly from the left ear. *When after otitis the discharge will not yield.* |

| HEPAR. | FACE. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Face yellow; blue around the eyes; eyes prominent. | | Face yellow or pale, blue around the eyes; eyes sunken. |
| Face hot and fiery red. | | Circumscribed red cheeks; *face blotched, red.* |
| Erysipelas of the face coming early in the morning, disappearing rapidly; *eyes remain bluish red, and feel sore to pressure.* | | Erysipelas of the face beginning by a redness of the right ear and spreading thence over the face; excellent to prevent relapses. |
| Eruption on the face, corners of mouth, &c., of yellow vesicles very painful, *sore as a boil.* | | Eruption dryer than in *Hepar;* skin of the face *rough, red;* lips dry, rough or *bright-red.* |
| Prosopalgia worse from dry cold west winds; associated with coryza, hoarseness, rheumatic pains; worse on the right side; after *Bell.* or abuse of *Merc.* | | Prosopalgia, especially in chronic cases after other remedies fail; associated with scanty menses, constipation; worse on the left side; after *Merc.* |
| | NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT. | |
| Smell sometimes too acute with vertigo; generally blunted. | | Smell too sensitive; or subjective smell as of human fæces. |
| Coryza one-sided *with headache at every exposure;* after *Mercury; dry cold west winds; croupy cough,* (2), | | Burning coryza in the open air, stopped up in the room; *rough, scraping cough, raw throat, deep voice.* |
| Catarrh from every cold wind; *borders of the nostrils become sore, swollen; throbbing "cold sores" on the lips.* | | Chronic catarrh, discharge yellow, thick or green; through the posterior nares; dry ulcers and scabs; smell as of old catarrh. |
| Nose red, swollen; *sore as if a boil were forming.* Small boils form in the nose, especially after abuse of *Mercury.* | | External nose swollen; *often redness of the nose, worse in warmth.* Hepatic saddle across the nose; freckles; comedones. |
| Toothache with swollen gums, *throbbing as if suppuration had begun;* worse in a warm room and at night. | | Toothache with "jumping" pain; throbbing pain, swelling around old stumps; worse in the evening and in the open air. |
| Offensive smell from the mouth after abuse of *Merc.* | | Putrid smell in the morning; also after *Merc.* |
| Taste sour. | | Taste sour, saltish, putrid. |
| Tip of tongue feels sore and as if burned, awaking him. | | Tip of tongue red; dorsum dry and usually white. |
| Ulceration of mouth and throat after *Mercury;* ptyalism, ulcers with a lardaceous base. | | Aphthæ, with bleeding gums, ptyalism; often after *Merc.* and in children when the stools *excoriate the anus.* |
| Tonsillitis when *pus begins to form.* | | Tonsillitis when the abscess has broken but does not heal. |

(2). *Hepar* unless indicated by abuse of *Mercury* or accompanied by a croupy cough, had better not be given in the beginning of a cold. It is best adapted to the later symptoms, especially after the cough becomes loose.

| HEPAR. | NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Sensation *as of a splinter* in the throat, stitches into the ears; worse from swallowing saliva, solids and after eating. | | Sensation as of a *plug* or of a *hair* in the throat; worse from swallowing saliva and from solids. |

STOMACH, ABDOMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Longing for sour things, wine, pickles, for condiments; for brandy; they relieve the goneness and produce a feeling of strength. | Longing more for beer than for wine; great aversion to milk, it causes vomiting; especially inebriates, filthy in habits. |
| Eating relieves pains in the stomach; but is followed by fullness and pressure demanding the loosening of the clothing. | Eating produces pain, better bending double; fullness and pressure as in *Hepar* with a weight on the chest, making breathing difficult. |

*Sulph.* far more than *Hepar*, deranges the portal circulation. It will cure *hard, swollen liver* with jaundice, vomiting of food and sometimes of blood; piles; bloated abdomen. It will relieve colic, abdominal tension after eating, headache, dizziness, palpitation, &c., caused by a *suppression of hæmorrhoidal discharges. Hepar*, as well as. *Sulph.* has sharp stitching pains in the region of the liver, worse from motion. It suits in *hepatic abscess; Sulph.* in chronic hepatitis.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stool passed with much urging, even though papescent; insufficient peristaltic action. | Stool passed with difficulty; *much urging, tenesmus; urging continues after stool.* |
| Diarrhœa green, slimy, sour; the *child smells sour.* | Diarrhœa green, slimy or watery, sour, putrid, purulent; tenesmus an hour or so after. |
| Diarrhœa with weak digestion after *Mercury and Quinine;* weak empty feeling, longing for strong food; better after eating (stomach). | Diarrhæa hurrying the patient out of bed in the morning; weak, hungry, about 11 A.M.; pains are worse after eating, (colic). |

URINE, GENITALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Frequent desire to urinate but the bladder is so weak he must wait long; water drops perpendicularly. | Frequent urging from catarrh affecting the neck of the bladder; urine passes in drops; urging continues after. |

| HEPAR. | URINE, GENITALS. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Sediment whitish; urine flocculent, turbid, (3). | | Sediment more often reddish, sandy. |
| Gonorrhœa when the discharge is purulent after abuse of *Mercury*. | | Gonorrhœa with a whitish, mucous discharge; also after the failure of well chosen remedies. |

*Sulph.* has more influence over the sexual organs. Seminal emissions often yield to it; and it also has a remarkable effect in curing the tendency to masturbation. Both have relaxed organs, prostatorrhœa.

LARYNX, CHEST.

Hoarseness with *deep, bass-voice*, belongs rather to *Sulph.*; especially if caused by *damp, evening air or damp, cold weather.* Hoarseness from *dry cold winds*, belongs to *Hepar;* morning aggravation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cough, dry, hoarse or a *combination of rattling with croupy cough; worse towards morning.* | Cough, dry, short, hacking; spasmodic with constriction of the chest; worse in the evening. |
| Sneezing and crying after cough. | Coughing preceded by sneezing. |
| Pneumonia (children) in the stage of resolution with suffocative accumulation in the chest. | Pneumonia especially indicated in the *stage of exudation* and when resolution delays. |
| Tuberculosis of the lungs; especially first stage; *croupy, rattling* cough; disposed to bronchitis with loud mucous rattling; the *least exposure of a part of the body causes cough; mucous accumulation in the morning when going into the cold air;* sweats easily and turns *pale* from exertion, followed by burning of the cheeks and palms of the hands. | Tuberculosis of the lungs, especially indicated as a *preventive when there are congestions to head and chest; dry, teasing night cough;* breath hot; *pain like a rivet through the upper third of the left lung to the scapula;* sweats; flashes of heat; *burning of the feet; desire to uncover.* |
| Asthma in *croupy* patients, must sit up with the head *thrown back; swelling under the larynx;* suddenly aroused from sleep after midnight; *little or no vascular excitement;* often in catarrhs during the accumulation of *tenacious* mucus. | Asthma arising from suppressed eruptions, *especially itch;* or from suppression of *chronic discharges*; periodical, spasmodic stinging in the back; *congestion to the chest*; *comes on in sleep,* when turning over in bed or in the evening. |

(3). Kafka proposed *Hepar* in Bright's disease because it has a relation to croupous exudations. Buchner denies that the exudation can be fibrinous and prefers remedies which produce an a-fibrinous state of the blood. Still several post-scarlatinal cures with *Hepar* are reported, and we must not neglect it on pathological grounds.

| HEPAR. | LARYNX, CHEST. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|

Pleurisy with fibrinous exudation.

Catarrhs are best cured by *Hepar* when exudation has taken place; given too soon it often retards cure.

Whooping cough with great susceptibility *to cold air;* pains in one spot of the larynx; suffocation compelling to sit upright and *throw the head back;* anxious, *whistling respiration;* weakness of the chest, making speaking difficult; throbbing of the carotids; swelling *about the ankles* with difficult breathing; sweat on the head and face; *hastiness; crying after;* eyes *protruding; sneezing after;* worse after *cold* drinks; cough in paroxysms which follow each other rapidly. Applicable to those dangerous cases which become complicated with *croupous exudation.*

Pleurisy with more serous than fibrinous exudation.

Catarrhs which come to a stand still, have resisted other medicines; organic changes threatening, (4).

Whooping cough in children *who dread being washed*; are worse or have relapses in *damp weather*; difficult respiration at night, *constriction worse bringing the arms together*; *burning* from chest to face; feeling as if the lungs *touched the back*; palpitation of the heart; *lump in the abdomen*; feet cold, cold sweat; *cold sweat on face*; *hasty temper*; crying; eyes *sunken*; nose bleed; worse after food or drink; cough in *two paroxysms* following each other quickly. Applicable in the most serious forms; also as an *intercurrent when others fail to act.*

*Sulph.* far more than *Hepar*, disturbs the circulation. It may be assumed as a general characteristic that *Sulph.* causes congestions to all parts, scarcely ever being of use unless the vascular system is deranged. See headache; eyes (congestion in warm room, hot weather); ears (external ears red, &c.); face (red blotches, &c.); nose (red, whether or not caused by alcohol: nose-bleed); chest (asthma, hæmoptysis, pleurisy with congestion to the lungs, pneumonia, palpitation towards evening from rush of blood); abdomen (plethora, portal fullness, hæmorrhoids, hæmorrhages from the bowels, &c.); genitals (exciting to onanism, emissions, sweat of the parts; congestion to the uterus, &c); limbs (congestion, varices). See also fever.

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(4). *Sulph.* is an admirable remedy when a cough becomes chronic, mucous rales through the chest are heard; the patient loses appetite, sweats at night and fears phthisis. Expectoration may be purulent or even bloody. *Sulph.* 2*c.* or higher, three or four doses daily for a week will generally restore health.

| HEPAR. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|

*Hepar* causes an orgasm of blood, throbbing of the blood vessels; congestions following exposure to dry, cold winds.

| | |
|---|---|
| Palpitation of the heart with a feeling of debility about the heart; stitches in the heart and left chest, worse in the cold air and from uncovering. Hypertrophy, relieving the weakness of the chest and anxiety. | Palpitation from climbing hills; from congestion to the chest; the heart feels as if too large for the chest; stitches in the side after vigorous exercise. Pain through the left chest to the back; red lips; sleeplessness; after suppressed itch. |

The pulse is almost identical. *Sulph.* claims precedence in the beginning of inflammatory diseases with pulse full, hard; skin dry, hot.

NECK, BACK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Symptoms of the back worse from *contact; bruised feeling as if a boil were forming.* | Bruised feeling, stiffness; more a sensation as if *the back had been sprained.* |
| Weakness of the whole spine. | Weakness, paraplegia; urine retained, (5). |

LIMBS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rheumatism, parts, hot, swollen, red; strained feeling; profuse sweat; nocturnal pains worse during the chill or when becoming cold. Excessive susceptibility to pain. | Rheumatism, with or without swelling; erratic pains; shortening of the tendons; pains worse in dampness, after working in water; after washing. Loss of power, numbness. |
| Cramps in the thighs or calves and pelvis when the limbs are drawn up. | *Cramps in the calves, mostly at night; also with loose bowels,* (cholera). |
| Soles of the feet sore when walking. | Cramps of the soles of the feet when walking. |
| Soles of the feet burn; must uncover; anxiousness, (6). | Soles of the feet burn; puts them out of bed, tries to find a cool place for them. |

SLEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twitching of the body after lying down; must move the limbs to and fro; sadness. | In going to sleep one leg is suddenly drawn up and shot out again. |

(5). See note (9), page 50, Supp.

(6). Uncovering with relief is exceptional here. The anxiousness is characteristic, being a part of the *Hepar* susceptibility to pain.

| HEPAR. | SLEEP. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Starts up from sleep as if in a fright, *suffocating.* | | Sleeps in "*cat-naps;*" starts up from congestion, fright, &c. |
| Profound sleep *with the head thrown back.* | | Profound sleep, *eyes half open,* (cerebral diseases). |
| Changes sides because the parts feel bruised, as if a boil were forming. | | Turns on his back during sleep; yet it may cause rush of blood to the head. |

| | FEVER. | |
|---|---|---|
| Before and during the chill, nettle-rash, *fever blisters,* tetter on the chest; excitable. | | Before the chill, thirst; during the chill, pale, cold face; or heat of the face, *delirium.* |
| Chill from 4 to 8 P. M.; or in the night aggravating all complaints. | | Chill from 5 to 8 P. M.; or in the forenoon; begins in the feet or runs up the back; chill in bed. |
| Dry burning heat, redness of the face and violent thirst all night; flushes with sweat. *Worse from uncovering.* | | Intense heat at night without thirst; frequent flushes of heat; cold feet, hot vertex. Not worse from uncovering. |
| Sweats day and night without relief. | | Worse with and after sweat. |
| Sweat offensive, sour; on the chest and forehead. | | Sweat sour, empyreumatic, *with itching;* on the hands; one side; or only on body. |
| Sweat day and night; sweat on the back after worrisome dreams. | | Night sweats mostly on the occiput and neck; worse A.M. *after awaking.* |
| Intermitting type of fever with nettle rash; with coryza, cough, distress in the chest; or with bitter taste, bilious vomiting, diarrhœa; weakness of the stomach from abuse of mercury. | | Intermitting type of fever or a remitting type with continued dry heat, harsh skin, no sweat; or no reaction, stupid; slow in answering questions; after suppressed itch; chronic cases. |

| | TISSUES. | |
|---|---|---|
| The child exhales a *sour smell*; with diarrhœa. | | The child *has an offensive smell* not removable by washing. |
| Dropsy of cellular tissue and serous cavities is not marked; except perhaps after scarlatina. | | Dropsy prominent; after mercury, after chills and fever, enlarged liver, &c.; excellent in *absorptions after pleurisy.* |
| Fibrinous exudation on serous membranes; sensitive. | | More serous than fibrinous exudation. |
| Croupous formations on mucous membranes; purulent mucus; *profuse secretion* of mucus; offensive mucus. | | Thickening of mucous membranes; *purulent mucus;* or thick, viscid mucus; greenish colored; smell as *of old catarrh.* |
| Weakness, *faint with the pains;* limbs weak and feel *bruised;* paralysis rare, except after abuse of mercury. | | Weakness; *walks stooped;* trembles; limbs give away; *hungry 10 to 11 A.M.; faint; flashes of heat: hot vertex, cold feet; paralysis marked.* |

| HEPAR. | TISSUES. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Itch with fat, *pustular* crusty eruption, after *Mercury*. | | Itch, tingling, burning soreness; *dryness of the skin;* after mercury. |
| Eczema and eruptions in general, usually moist, *pustular*. Scabs *dry in some parts, moist in others*. | | Eczema and eruptions in general, usually dry, scaly. *Scabs dry*, cracked, itching, *bleeding*. |
| Itching in the bends of the joints; eruptions *worse in the morning and after the use of salves;* worse from the *least touch*. | | Itching general; scratching relieves the itching but *causes burning, soreness and numbness; worse after washing*. |
| Ulcers *sensitive to contact*, easily bleeding, corrosive pains, burning, stinging; profuse suppuration; smell *like old cheese; lard-like base* (after *Merc.*). | | Ulcers usually not sensitive; thus often in the beginning to prepare the way; suppuration thick yellow like *Hepar;* or thin offensive pus. |
| Abscesses (boils, &c.) large and extremely sore; throbbing, lancinating; thus *when pus begins to form; also after salves*. | | Abscesses (boils, &c.) small; chronic abscesses; in acute cases to expel the core after pus has formed; to destroy the tendency. |
| The slightest injuries produce suppuration and ulceration; pimples around the main diseased part. | | Skin rough, dry; or in chronic cases when slight wounds will not heal; rawness in the folds following erythema. |
| Superficial erysipelatous onychia around the nail or under, when suppuration threatens. | | Beginning onychia under the nail, boring pains; also after suppuration to make the new nail grow rightly. |
| Panaritium with violent throbbing; it promotes suppuration. | | Panaritium sometimes in the beginning, to prevent further progress. |
| In scarlatina when croupous symptoms appear; swelling and suppuration of the glands; also later when dropsy and albuminuria ensues; with nose-bleed, bloated face, convulsions; also for subsequent crops of boils. | | In scarlatina when the body looks red, like a boiled lobster or red coalescing spots; cerebral complications; stupor, sudden starting, face bloated, shining, red; nose and mouth dry, tongue-tip red; later the eruption turns purple, diarrhœa, sopor. |
| In variola during the suppurating stage. | | In variola when during suppuration delirium ensues. |
| Croupy, rattling cough, cannot raise the phlegm; measles. | | Catarrhal symptoms increase, the rash being tardy; severe cases, moist cough, raising pus; measles. |
| | GENERALITIES. | |
| Is best adapted to slow torpid constitutions; lax fibre, light hair. | | Best adapted to those who are quick, restless even if fat; dark or light. |

| HEPAR. | GENERALITIES. | SULPHUR. |
|---|---|---|
| Motion aggravates the pains; better when at rest. | | Worse beginning to move, from running; better from continued moderate motion. |
| *Worse from uncovering*, especially uncovering a *part of the body.* | | Generally better from uncovering; pre-eminently *worse from washing.* |
| Worse from *dry, cold winds;* from the least cold air; improvement in damp weather, from warmth, wrapping up, from the warmth of the bed. | | Worse from *changes of weather;* from cold air; from *damp, evening air;* often better in dry weather; worse from the warmth of the bed, wrapping up, being near the fire. |
| Remission of complaints, afternoon. | | Remission of complaints after noon and before midnight. |
| Not many symptoms return periodically. See Chill, Fever. | | Periodicity marked; during full moon; every spring, every 7 days; neuralgia, &c. |
| Compare with: *Bellad.* (in inflammations, neuralgia, cough, erysipelas, toothache, after getting hair cut, headache, sleep, &c.); *Laches.*, (dyspepsia, tonsillitis, croup, &c.); *Merc.*, (anguish, crusta lactea, pustular eruptions, suppuration, otorrhœa, pimples around ulcers, coryza, toothache, ulcers with lardaceous base, excessive sweats, glandular enlargements, salivation, bone-pains, &c., &c.); *Spong.*, (in croup, suffocation, aggravation from dry, cold winds, glandular swellings, &c.); *Nitric Acid*, (ophthal.neonat., as *an antidote to Mercury*, &c.); *Silicia*, (in nervousness, suppurations, boils, abscesses, bone affections, glandular diseases, unhealthy skin, felons, &c.); *Iodine*, *Metals*, *Kali hyd.*, *Cham.*, (stools, skin); *Rheum.* | | Compare with: *Bellad.*, (in scarlatina, hydrocephalus, spasms, congestion of the brain, &c.); *Merc.*, (*Merc.* is a Hahnemannian intercurrent when *Sulph.* ceases to act; especially in the treatment of itch; also compare in iritis, eruption, abscesses, salivation, dysentery, bone and glandular diseases, &c.); *Calcarea*, (useful after *Sulph.* when the pupils grow large; scrofula, ophthalmia, otorrhœa, foreign bodies in eye, chronic sore throat, aphthæ, hydrocephalus, congestions, asthma, diseases of the bones, burning or sweaty feet, flashes of heat, night sweats, eruptions, &c., &c.); *Lach.*, (dyspepsia, liver, &c.); *Acon.*, (dry hot skin, sthenic fever); *Rhus.*, (rheumatism, getting wet, &c.); *Apis.*, (brain, urticaria, dropsy); *Puls.; Metals; Lycop.*; *Silicea; Sepia.*, *Psorin.* |
| ANTIDOTES: *Bell.*, *Cham.* Complementary to *Calend.* (in wounds). | | ANTIDOTES: *Puls.*, *Cinchon.*, *Rhus.*, *Merc.*, *Sep.* Complementary to *Aloes; Calc. c.* |

| AILANTHUS. | MIND, SENSORIUM. | ARUM TRIPH. |
|---|---|---|
| Low-spirited, depressed. | | Irritability, (1). |
| Delirium continuous, *low muttering; insensibility.* | | Delirium with tossing about; *picking at the dry lips or at one spot; boring in the nose.* |
| Cannot concentrate the mind. | | Forgetful. |
| Dizziness with great *confusion of mind*; apoplectic fullness; drowsy as if *intoxicated.* | | Dizziness with fullness of the head and absent-mindedness; not so stupid as *Ailanth.;* sleepy. |

HEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Headache with dull, heavy sensation, disinclination to think; confusion of ideas and drowsiness; heat and redness of the face. | Headache with dull, heavy sensation, sometimes with absence of thought but with *restless sleep;* more shooting pains as in catarrh. |

EYES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters look blurred, dance up and down; vertigo. | Dimness as from a veil before the eyes; not relieved by spectacles. |
| Eyes suffused; startled look when aroused; pupils dilated. | Eyes cloudy, heavy, sleepy; lids (especially the lower) heavy. |
| Smarting, burning in the eyes; pus-like discharge. | Smarting lachrymation, swelling of the margins of the lids. |

NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT.

Both remedies attack the mucous membrane of nose, mouth and throat; but they differ in intensity. Here, too it will be found that *Arum* causes more excoriation, more irritation; *Ailanthus* offers more symptoms of a typhoid state, (see Teeth, Tongue).

| | |
|---|---|
| Discharge from the nose, copious, thin, ichorous; blood and pus. | Discharge *makes the nostrils and upper lip raw and sore; boring in the nose.* |
| Lips cracked; blisters or ragged little ulcers near the corners of the mouth. | Lips swollen, *corners of the mouth sore, raw, cracked and bleeding.* |
| *Teeth covered with a brown sordes.* | Inner mouth sore, *desire to wet it, but the child refuses to drink, cries when it is offered.* |

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(1). Irritability corresponds to the acrid *Arum;* low-spiritedness to the more toxical, stupefying *Ailanthus.* It is a distinction running through the whole pathogeneses that irritation predominates in *Arum;* torpor in *Ailanthus.* The lines between these remedies ought to be sharply drawn; for they meet in the severest forms of scarlatina and kindred diseases. A mistake here might prove fatal.

**AILANTHUS.** NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT. **ARUM TRIPH.**

Tongue dry, red, cracked; moist, white with *livid tip and edges;* white with a *brown centre.*

Throat feels as after an astringent; feels sore on inhaling cold air; feeling of fullness above the sternum; tender and sore on swallowing, pains extend into the ears; throat livid, swollen, tonsils studded with deep angry ulcers, fetid oozing; neck swollen; glands enlarged and tender.

Tongue cracked, burning, raw spots; tongue red; the *papillæ being raised; child will not open the mouth.*

Throat feels as if constricted with sneezing; sensation of something hot during inspiration; swelling over the larynx; swallowing and chewing almost impossible, mouth and throat are so sore; throat burning, raw; uvula dry: putrid throat *more burning than in Ailanthus;* neck swollen, glands swollen.

STOMACH, ABDOMEN.

Great thirst; or drinking only while eating.

Food is repulsive; stomach inactive; great hunger during the chill; *goneness* in the stomach.

Sleepiness, fullness of the head after wine.

*Sudden violent vomiting, on sitting up.*

*Emptiness* in the stomach; stomach *inactive does not contract.*

Pain like a stricture under the short ribs; tenderness over the hepatic region.

Simply moistens the mouth or refuses water; mouth sore.

Loss of appetite; squalmish feeling; *burning heat* in pharynx, œsophagus and stomach.

Headache, heat in the head after coffee.

Feels sick, qualmish, burning heat in stomach.

Cramps in the stomach, *too great irritability* of the stomach.

Pain in the liver from front to back; pain under the left short ribs.

RECTUM, STOOL.

Frequent painful stool, much bloody mucus; dysentery; tympanitis.

Loose, watery stools, expelled with great force; *weakness and burning* in the bowels.

Soft stool with much severe tenesmus; loud rolling in the abdomen.

Loose watery stools, yellow-brown, burning at the anus.

URINE.

Both have scanty or suppressed urine, (scarlatina), (2). *Ailanthus*, true to its typhoid, torpid state, has urine passed unconsciously.

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(2). When in a scarlatina case after *Arum* the urine escapes abundantly, the patient is surely improving.

**AILANTHUS.** LARYNX, CHEST. **ARUM TRIPH.**

*Arum* has more action on the larynx; *Ailanthus* more on the bronchi and lungs.

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|---|---|
| Voice hoarse, fails sometimes. | Voice *uncertain*, (singers, &c.), *cannot be controlled.* |
| Dry, hacking cough, sticky expectoration; oppression in the region of the *bronchi;* cannot expand the chest; *feels as if the air cells were stuck together.* | Dry, distressing cough; *constant pain in the larynx;* phlegm collects in the *trachea*, causing difficult breathing; *larynx sensitive; voice lost; after N. W. winds.* |
| Lungs sore, tender; burning in the chest. | More rawness; burning from chest to stomach. |
| Pulse rapid, cannot be counted. | Pulse more frequent; circulation excited. |

NECK, BACK.

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|---|---|
| Dorsal vertebræ ache, pressing feeling; pain in head, neck, back and numbness under the left scapula; pain through from left lung. | Atlas and dentoid vertebræ painful; headache and stiffness of the neck; pressing between the shoulder blades. |

LIMBS.

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|---|---|
| Tingling prickling of the left arm; numbness; headache. | Both hands feel stiff and are swollen. |
| Legs feel numb, tingling, as if asleep. | Cramps in the (r) leg, worse on awaking. |
| Feet pain, tension when walking. | Feet sting, sore; hurt when walking. |

SLEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Drowsy* or very restless with delirium; *soon pass into insensibility.* | *Sleepless*, nervous, from *itching of the skin, from sore mouth;* drowsy but no stupor. |

FEVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chilly, with hunger and sense of emptiness. | Repeated chills, yawning, sneezing, same hour on 2 days. |
| Dry hot skin, morning until noon (lungs); flushes of heat after the chill. | Dry skin, intense heat with burning face 4 to 7 P. M.; flushes. |
| Typhoid type of fever; *vomiting on sitting up;* rapid, small pulse; face red and hot; great anxiety, restlessness: *later drowsy, unconscious, muttering delirium; sordes on the teeth;* tongue dry, *livid* or *brown down the middle*, (see Skin); *torpor.* | Typhoid symptoms not so prominent; but sometimes, restless, tossing about the bed, desire to escape; unconscious of what he is doing or of what is said to him; *constantly picking at the dry lips until they bleed; boring in the nose or at one spot*; urine scanty or *suppressed;* more *excitement* than in *Ailanthus.* |

**AILANTHUS.** SKIN. **ARUM TRIPH.**

*Ailanthus* has very characteristic skin symptoms, which aid in its selection in scarlatina, especially in *malignant forms.* An eruption like miliary rash appears *before the chill;* it comes in patches. Between these points the skin is *dark, almost livid.* The rash is *dark, livid* (scarlatina) from the beginning. After passing the finger over it, the *livid color returns slowly.* The itching is all but intolerable. Sometimes bullæ, containing a *claret-colored fluid appear;* again *petechiæ* form. *Arum* develops an eruption like scarlet-rash. The itching is severe, causing *sleeplessness and restlessness;* but there are no evidences of the malignancy of the *Ailanth.* The skin *peels off in large patches,* so characteristic of scarlatina. Sometimes this occurs *two or three times.*

GENERALTIES.

Great exhaustion; cannot sit up (scarlatina); tottering gait; cannot stand long; cannot guide the feet.
Cold inflames the eyes.
Left side mostly.
*Morning:* nervous symptoms worse; sore-throat; pus from eyes; nausea, diarrhœa; heaviness, *better.*
*Evening, night:* nervousness; neuralgia lying down.

Compare with *Arnica,* (sore lungs); *Hydroc. Acid, Bryon., Phytolac.*; *Nitric Acid*; *Baptisia, &c.,* (scarlatina).
ANTIDOTES: *Aloes* (headache); *Nux v.*; stimulants.

Great exhaustion (mostly in the last stages of typhus, probably uræmia); right side lame during dentition.
N. W. wind causes hoarseness.
Right to left,
*Morning:* cramps, heaviness, headache; mouth raw; diarrhœa; swollen hands, *better.*

*Evening, night:* headache; drowsiness; throat burns more lying down.
Compare with *Lycopod., Nitric Acid, Amm. c. et m., Silicea* (scarlatina, angina); *Calad. Nitric Acid* (typhus).
ANTIDOTES: butter-milk has been successfully used.